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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

PHILADELPHIA.

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe the GOVERNOR,

WHEN we review the Conduct of our Predeceſſors in the ſame important Stations we have now the Honour to bear, and their repeated Struggles for continuing to us the invaluable Bleſſings we enjoy under our Charters; when we conſider their conſtant Acknowledgments of the Royal Clemency and Goodneſs in granting them to us; their Gratitude to our worthy Founder and Proprietor for confirming thoſe Privileges, and the Succeſs which has attended their honeſt Endeavours; it animates us, under our moſt gracious King, of whoſe paternal Regard and Tenderneſs over us we have now the moſt engaging Inſtances, to purſue faithfully the Path they have trod before us, in which we hope, and have no Reaſon to doubt, the Iſſue of ſo juſt a Cauſe, whenever it ſhall come before his Majeſty, or be made the Subject of a Parliamentary Enquiry. And the Governor ſurely will likewiſe conſider how he may ſtand acquitted under ſuch Enquiries, when the Reaſon of his preſent Conduct ſhall be examined into before ſuch impartial Judges.

Upon conſidering the Governor's Promiſe, that he would lay before us his Proprietary Inſtructions, ſo far as they regarded our Bill for granting *Twenty Thouſand Pounds* for the King's Uſe, "whenever the publick Service ſhould require it;" and yet on our Addreſs, which we apprehend we have an undoubted Right to, that he would now lay them before us, "as a Time when the publick Service requires it in a particular Manner," his abſolute Refuſal of granting this our reaſonable Requeſt; and likewiſe upon re-conſidering the Repreſentation of the Aſſembly to our Proprietaries in 1751, and their Anſwer, together with the other Minutes and Papers relating thereto, as well as the ſeveral Arguments of the laſt Aſſembly with our late Governor, when a Bill of the ſame Tenor of our preſent Bill lay before him, we have come to the following unanimous Reſolutions, viz.

That it is the Opinion of this Houſe, that the late Governor, who was, we preſume, as much bound by the additional Inſtruction to Colonel *Thomas* in 1740, as our preſent Governor is or can be, has clearly admitted, in his Reaſonings with our laſt Aſſembly, "that it was an Abſurdity too glaring, to ſuppoſe that any Government would voluntarily tie up the Hands of its Subjects from ſerving it by ſuch Means as they are able in Caſes of great Emergency;" and that Colonel *Thomas* in paſſing the Act for granting *Five Thouſand Pounds* for the King's Uſe in the Year 1746, by extending the Exciſe Act for ten Years, was ſo far from acting contrary to the Inſtruction he had received from the Lords Juſtices in 1740, that "the very contrary was evident;" and that the ſaid Inſtruction was not binding upon him from paſſing a Bill in Caſes of great Emergency, of the ſame Tenor with our Bill for granting *Twenty Thouſand Pounds* for the King's Uſe, which our Governor has now been pleaſed to refuſe his Aſſent to.

That it is the Opinion of this Houſe, that the Governor is undoubtedly bound by Proprietary Inſtructions; and that they may be, and we believe they really are, or ſome of them are, ſuch as, independant of the Royal Inſtruction, limit or reſtrain him from paſſing Acts, which by the Royal and Provincial Charters we have an undoubted Right to offer, and by which he has, or ought to have, full Powers to give his Aſſent to as Governor of this Province.

That it is the Opinion of this Houſe, that theſe Proprietary Inſtructions, or ſome one or more of them, is, or are, the principal, if not the ſole, Obſtructions to the Paſſing our Bill for granting *Twenty Thouſand Pounds* for the King's Uſe, in this Time of imminent Danger to the *Britiſh* Intereſt in *North America*.

May it pleaſe the Governor,

Theſe Reſolutions, which are forced from us, we have enter'd into with the utmoſt Reluctancy, and in Support of them, or any other Part of our preſent Conduct, we conceive it our indiſpenſible Duty to conduct ourſelves preciſely within the Bounds of Sincerity and ſober Reaſon, and to avoid every Thing that is not in our Opinion neceſſary to our own juſt Vindication.

As the Subſtance of theſe Reſolves has already been laid before the Governor, it has been in his Power to exonerate thoſe Proprietary Inſtructions from any Miſapprehenſion of ours, and it is in his Power ſtill to do it, by laying them before us, as our former Governors have done in like Caſes; and whenever he ſhall be pleaſed to do ſo, it will give us great Pleaſure to retract the whole, or any Part, of theſe Reſolves. But till then, we preſume the Governor muſt allow we have good Reaſon to ſay, That we are under a Neceſſity of making our humble Application to the Crown in Support of our Civil and Religious Liberties. For if ſuch Proprietary Inſtructions had not interfer'd, it was moſt natural, and would have been moſt agreeable to us, and accordingly, if the Caſe could admit it, we ſhould have requeſted the Governor's Aſſiſtance and Concurrence in an Addreſs to our Proprietaries, in Support of our Charter, as it regarded the Royal Inſtructions only. But under our preſent Circumſtances we apprehend theſe Proprietary Inſtructions are the principal, if not the ſole, Reaſon that hinders the Paſſing our Bill, by which we were in Hopes of demonſtrating our Readineſs and Chearfulneſs in anſwering all the reaſonable Expectations of the Crown from his moſt loving and loyal Subjects of this Province. And therefore it is with extreme Concern we find our Governor, who is, or ought to be, ſet over us for our Protection, endeavouring to repreſent us in his Meſſage, of the 30th of *December* laſt, in a Light we deteſt and abhor.

The Governor is but in the Beginning of his Adminiſtration, and if, when he receiv'd the Proprietaries Commiſſion, he was, "in a great Meaſure, a Stranger to our Conſtitution," we apprehend he ſtill continues a Stranger not only to our Conſtitution, but to the Inhabitants, if he does not certainly know, that the King has not a more loyal People among all his Subjects, than the Inhabitants are, and have ever been, ſince the firſt Settlement of this Province; nevertheleſs, they are convinced they ought not to be govern'd by Proprietary Inſtructions in Oppoſition to their Charter, which is in our Opinion the Foundation and Sanction of our Civil and Religious Liberties; and eſpecially if theſe Inſtructions muſt be ſecreted from them, and by that Means the whole Country left without any known Rule of their Conduct. And it ſurprizes us extremely, that a Requeſt of this Houſe, reſpectfully addreſſed to the Governor, that he would be pleaſed to lay before us thoſe Inſtructions, or ſuch Part of them as might relate to the immediate Service of the Crown, and to the Preſervation of this his Majeſty's Colony, in order that we might examine how far they interfer'd with that Allegiance the Proprietaries themſelves, and all of us, owe to the Crown, or with the Privileges granted by our Charters, ſhould be repreſented by our Governor as an Act that "might have a Tendency to alienate the Affections of the People of this Province from his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and thereby greatly obſtruct the Meaſures he is taking, at a vaſt Expence, for the Preſervation and Protection of his Subjects upon this Continent." That thus contending for the Rights granted us by the Royal Charter, which is the known Rule of our Conduct, ſhould have a Tendency of that Kind, under a King, who has been graciouſly pleaſed to declare, "That nothing in this World can give him ſo much Pleaſure as to ſee his Subjects a flouriſhing and happy People," is ſo foreign from our Thoughts, and we truſt will be ſo foreign to every impartial Conſtruction, that we may ſafely leave it without any further Remarks of our own. But if it ſhould have a Tendency to alienate the Affections of the People from being bound by private Proprietary Inſtructions, the Blame is not with us, who have never been conſulted upon them; and if we had been conſulted, ſhould have thought ourſelves oblig'd to declare, That we have a great Diſlike to Proprietary Inſtructions, and that ſo far as they are againſt the Prerogatives of the Crown, or an Infringement of our Charter, they are illegal, and "void in themſelves."

That "all Governors have conſtantly had Proprietary Inſtructions, from the firſt Settlement of this Province," we neither know, nor do we think it much concerns us, provided they relate to the Proprietary Property only: But this we do know, that occaſionally as they have interfer'd with the Paſſing of Acts, they have been repeatedly and unanimouſly reſolv'd by the Council and Repreſentatives of this Province "void in themſelves," and "an Infringement upon the Privileges granted by Charter to the People of this Province." And our former Governor has declar'd, upon the Journals of our Houſe, and in a Letter to the Proprietary Family themſelves,

1. That ſome of the Inſtructions given to him conclude abſurdly, and therefore are impracticable.
2. That they are a poſitive Breach of the Charter of Privileges to the People. And,
3. That they are inconſiſtent with the legal Prerogative of the Crown ſettled by Act of Parliament.

And yet if ſuch Inſtructions as theſe muſt be binding in ſo high a Degree, as they appear to have been upon Colonel *Thomas*, when, in Support of his eighth Inſtruction, laid before the Aſſembly in 1738, he declar'd, "That his Hands were tied up by that Inſtruction, and no Conſideration in Life ſhould induce him to break it;" what muſt become of the Royal Prerogative, or the Rights of the People?

The Governor is pleaſed to ſay, "It is certainly true, that he has Proprietary Inſtructions, as he is informed all Governors, from the firſt Settlement of the Province have conſtantly had." Yet, as Sir *William Keith* informs us, "that he was obliged, in the Penalty of *One Thouſand Pounds Sterling*, for Reaſons beſt known to thoſe who took ſuch Precautions as were never uſed before;" we may preſume, whatever Inſtructions had been given to former Governors, he was the Firſt who entered into penal Bonds for the true Performance of them. Here we think we may ſafely leave the Conſideration of Proprietary Inſtructions for the preſent, and we hope what we have ſaid on this Head will anſwer all the Objections ariſing from the Royal Inſtruction to Colonel *Thomas*, until the Governor may be pleaſed to convince us, that the Proprietary Inſtructions are not the principal or ſole Obſtruction to the Paſſing of our Bill.

In Anſwer to that Part of the Proprietary Inſtruction, the Governor has ſo chearfully laid before us, which we acknowledge to be an Act of Juſtice, for which we return him our Thanks, we beg Leave to ſay, that as it requires Money to be levied upon the People for providing Arms and Stores of War, and building Magazines, we are of Opinion it may be time enough to deliberate upon it when we are informed how far he is at Liberty by his Inſtructions to paſs our Bills, and whither himſelf, or the Repreſentatives of the People, are the proper Judges of the Manner of raiſing ſuch Monies. And when theſe our Civil and Religious Rights are ſecured, we cannot doubt all will riſe up as one Man in Behalf of our King, our Country, and our Charters, according to our ſeveral Stations and Abilities.

We are really at a Loſs what to think of the Governor's Computation, either of our annual Revenues, or the Money due to the Province, which he is pleaſed to ſay, is between *Fourteen* and *Fifteen Thouſand Pounds*, beſides an Income of *Seven Thouſand Pounds per Annum*. This appears ſo extremely inaccurate, that we cannot imagine how that Computation ſhould ariſe; for on a bare Inſpection of our laſt Year's Accounts, there remained then outſtanding, on all the Mortgages, no more than *Eight Thouſand Four Hundred Sixty Pounds, Twelve Shillings, and Three-pence*, and a Balance in the Truſtees Hands of *One Thouſand Two Hundred Fifty-five Pounds, Three Shillings, and Five-pence*; and in the Hands of the Provincial Treaſurer, *Four Hundred Sixty-two Pounds, Ten Shillings, and Ten-pence, Three Farthings*; in the whole, *Ten Thouſand One Hundred Seventy-eight Pounds, Six Shillings, and Six-pence, Three Farthings*: Out of which Sum, one Year's Intereſt ought to be deducted by the legal Allowance, which reduces the whole to about *Seven Thouſand Pounds*, at that Settlement. Since which, it cannot be unknown to the Governor, what very large Sums we have paid for the Support of Government, and for *Indian* and other Expences, by which Means, our Treaſury and Loan-Office are almoſt quite exhauſted. But admitting the Governor's Computation in all its Extent, if *Twenty Thouſand Pounds*, as he is pleaſed to inform us, will go but a very little Way to raiſe and maintain ſuch Troops as he may think neceſſary, and without which we had better, in his Opinion, do nothing at all, how can the inconſiderable Sum we have any Power over, anſwer his Demands, tho' we ſhould ruin the Perſons now outſtanding in our Loan-Office, by the immediate Sale of their Lands? We are unwilling to make any further Remarks on this Head, which has, we find, been heretofore inſiſted upon by our late Governor, but carries with it, as we conceive, ſuch Appearances of Severity, without anſwering any good Purpoſe, that we think it our indiſpenſible Duty to oppoſe it, as far as in Juſtice we may; and now more eſpecially, when we have offered a Bill which would raiſe a generous Sum of Money immediately, for the Uſe of the Crown, in a Manner that would be moſt eaſy, and moſt agreeable to us all. Whilſt we are upon this Article, as the Governor muſt be in a great Meaſure a Stranger to our Accounts, we take the Liberty to remark, that the Proprietary Patents make, as we are informed by the Truſtees, near one Half of the Mortgages now outſtanding. Theſe, after paying for their Lands out of the Money borrowed from the Province, are to improve them with the Remainder, if any; and as they muſt have Shelter for themſelves at leaſt, however mean, and ſome Land cleared for their Subſiſtance, it neceſſarily puts them in Arrears, let them be ever ſo honeſt and induſtrious; whilſt the Purchaſes of ſuch their Lands are conſtantly comply'd with on granting the Patents, the Bulk of which, we preſume, may have been remitted to *Great-Britain*, and makes a very ſenſible Diminution of the Silver and Gold current among us: So that all Ranks of People, however flouriſhing the Governor may be pleaſed to repreſent us, complain juſtly for want of a due Medium to carry on our Trade: But as this Enquiry is not immediately before us, we ſhall at preſent leave it, and proceed to inform the Governor yet farther, that his Computation of our annual Income is alſo too high; for as our Exciſe, *communibus Annis*, yields about *Three Thouſand Pounds*, (out of which *Five Hundred Pounds* is yearly applied towards ſinking the Sum of *Five Thouſand Pounds*, heretofore granted to the King's Uſe) the Intereſt payable into the Loan-Office is much about the ſame Sum: And his Error in the laſt Article, we preſume, might ariſe upon a Suppoſal that our whole Principal Sum of *Eighty Thouſand Pounds*, was always yielding an Intereſt; but this has ever been found impracticable, as conſiderable Sums muſt be continually changing Hands, by Virtue of our Re-emitting Acts. Beſides which, the Province has, out of that Principal Sum, lent conſiderable Parts of it, without yielding any Intereſt at all; and particularly a Debt from the City of *Philadelphia*, ſtill due upon the firſt and ſecond *Thirty Thouſand Pounds* Acts, long ſince expired. And until that is in our Hands, it would be unjuſt to compute an Intereſt ariſing from it, or upbraid us with it, as Money which ought to have been in our Hands by Law, whilſt ſome may think we have no Power to ſue for it by the Laws in Being.

The Governor is pleaſed to ſay, "that he cannot conſent to "paſs our Bill for granting *Twenty Thouſand Pounds* for the King's "Uſe, it being a direct Breach of a Royal Inſtruction, intended "to enforce an Act of Parliament of the Sixth of Queen ANNE, "which we know has been ſhamefully ſlighted and diſregarded in this "and the neighbouring Provinces."---The neighbouring Provinces muſt anſwer for themſelves; but ſo far as regards this Colony, we find, by the Votes of the Houſe, that whilſt Colonel *Thomas* had the Act before him, for emitting and re-emitting *Eighty Thouſand Pounds*, this very Act of the Sixth of Queen ANNE was conſidered, debated, and ſo fully explained, that altho' Exchange was then higher than at this Time, he (who was undoubtedly under the ſame Oaths and Bonds to obſerve the Acts of Trade with our preſent Governor) after mature Deliberation, gave his Aſſent to that Act on the 19th of *May*, 1739; which, after having been recommended by the Merchants in *England* trading to this Province, as "an Act not only reaſonable, but likewiſe neceſſary for carrying on the Commerce of this Country," the King was pleaſed to confirm it in a full Council, on the 12th Day of *May* following. What then the Governor does, or can, mean, by ſaying, we know that this Province has ſhamefully ſlighted a Royal Inſtruction, intended to enforce an Act of the Sixth of Queen ANNE, is what we are entirely at a Loſs to imagine; neither can we conceive any good Reaſon, why our Governor ſhould chuſe to call our Bill for granting *Twenty Thouſand Pounds* for the King's Uſe, a Bill for ſtriking *Forty Thouſand Pounds*, without any further Explanation, tho' that Bill had been repeatedly under his Conſideration. It would be, perhaps, too unkind to ſuppoſe, as the Bill itſelf, and the Contents of it, would in all Probability be unknown to our Superiors, further than the Grant to the Crown, he could have the leaſt Intention to miſrepreſent the Purport of it, and for this Reaſon we leave it intirely to his own Reflection. The Title of that Bill is, *An Act for ſtriking* Forty Thouſand Pounds *in Bills of Credit, and for granting* Twenty Thouſand Pounds *thereof to the King's Uſe, and to provide a Fund for ſinking the ſame; and for applying the Remainder to the Exchange of torn and ragged Bills now current in this Province*; and the Governor well knows, it adds no more to our Paper Currency than the very *Twenty Thouſand Pounds* granted the King, and even that ſtruck for no other Reaſon than to anſwer the immediate Call of the Crown, and to make the Grant effectual.

We have now extended our Remarks upon the Governor's Meſſages to a much greater Length than we could have wiſhed or deſired, eſpecially as by thoſe Meſſages we find he is determined not to give his Aſſent to our Bill; and yet we entreat his Patience a little longer, to remark upon the Royal Inſtruction to Colonel *Thomas*, in 1740, and that to Sir *William Keith*, in 1723. In reſpect to this laſt, our late Governor was pleaſed to inform us, "that he had cauſed the Minutes of Council, and all the Papers in that Office, to be very carefully inſpected, without being able to diſcover the leaſt Footſteps of that, or any other Inſtruction to the like Purpoſe;" which appears truly ſurprizing to us, who had Reaſon to ſuppoſe that Sir *William Keith*'s Meſſage to the Aſſembly, on the 7th of *May*, 1724, ought to appear upon the Minutes of Council; in which he ſays, "Herewith I ſend you the Peruſal of "an original Inſtruction, which I have received from the Crown, "in relation to the Paſſing of private Acts of Aſſembly in this "Province, by which I conceive is meant Acts relating to Privileges or Advanteges granted to particular Perſons, and not to "the Publick in general; and I judge it will be proper for you "to cauſe a Copy of it to be enter'd upon your Journals, for your "better Information in Caſes of that Nature." And accordingly it is enter'd upon our Minutes of that Date. Now altho' we have Reaſon to think, from what has been remarked by our former Aſſemblies, that the Inſtruction to Colonel *Thomas*, in 1740, has, in a great Meaſure, if not wholly, anſwered all the Purpoſes for which it was iſſued; and becauſe the ſame Houſe of Commons, who had before addreſſed the Crown, tho' requeſted by the Board of Trade, that they would again interfere, that his Majeſty would repeat his Orders to his Governors of Plantations for that Purpoſe,

pose, have never done it, that we can learn; and because now, thro' a Succession of two Governors, who have since received the Royal Approbation, upon their Appointment to the Government of this Province, no other or further Instructions have been given to either of them, but the Instruction of 1723, equally unlimited by Time, and equally binding on the Commander in Chief for the Time being, remains in its full Force, without any Act of Parliament, or any other Act of Government that we know of, either to abate its Operation, or to supply the End of it. Nevertheless we are under a Necessity of informing the Governor, tho' with great Reluctance, that in the Year 1735, Governor *Gordon* passed an Act for vesting more effectually certain Lands in *George M'Call*, in direct Contradiction to that Instruction, without the least Mention of a suspending Clause.

As we have Reason to believe the Assembly was then acquainted with that Instruction, and as the Bill particularly related to our honourable Proprietaries, our last Assembly, notwithstanding the indiscrete Call upon them, contented themselves, from Motives of Prudence and Moderation, with barely pointing out this Transaction, in Hopes our honourable Proprietaries would see themselves at least equally concerned with the Representatives of the People both in Fact and Right, and thereby might be induced to join cordially with the People of this Province, in vindicating our Charter from the continual Infraction of such Instructions; which, if they must operate in the Manner the Governor is pleased to contend for, and our Proprietary Instructions must be binding upon us also, the Rights derived to us by the Royal Charter is a Name only, whilst the very Essence of it is effectually destroy'd: Under the Sanction of which Charter, a sober industrious People, without any Charge to the Crown or the Proprietor, first settled this Wilderness, and by their Frugality, and the Equity of their Laws, laid the Foundation of a flourishing Colony, which already, within the ordinary Life of a Man, has made a considerable Addition to the Dominions of the Crown, by an Encrease of dutiful and loyal Subjects, and bears no mean Rank in contributing to the Wealth and Trade of our Mother Country.

Whether the above Act for granting *Five Thousand Pounds* for the King's Use, or the Act for vesting Lands in *George M'Call*, were ever sent home for the Royal Approbation, very little concerns us, as we presume the Transmitting our Acts is the immediate Duty of our Proprietaries, or their Lieutenants, in Pursuance of the Royal Charter, which we look upon as the anterior solemn Royal Instruction, for the Rule of their Conduct, as well as of our own.

The Governor has been pleased repeatedly to inform us, "That "the *French* have already possess'd themselves of great Part of this "Province, and that we are the very Province invaded." And yet we find the *French* Forts, and their other Acquisitions, on the *Obio*, are constantly considered, and called in *Great-Britain*, an Invasion upon his Majesty's Territory of *Virginia*. And we have now before us a Map, which we have good Reason to believe was made from Intelligences and Drafts, supplied by the Board of Trade, and by our Proprietaries; by which Map it appears that every Fort built by the *French*, either on *Buffalo* River, or on the *Obio*, are beyond the Western Boundaries of *Pennsylvania*; and we presume the King may have granted large Tracts of Land to the Eastward of the Fort the *French* have built at the Forks of *Mohongabela*: But whether this Map prove true or otherwise, or whether our Western Boundaries are rightly adjusted by it, cannot immediately concern us, till they are undoubtedly ascertained and agreed to; for till then the Earl of *Holdernesse*, by his Letter of the 28th of *August*, 1753, to which Sir *Thomas Robinson*'s two Letters expressly refer, has so minutely set down, and so carefully guarded the Terms upon which each Colony is to act in Regard to the *French* Encroachments, that we cannot think it would be prudent, or answer any good Purpose, to contravene them, whilst the Crowns of *Great-Britain* and *France* continue in Amity with each other; and especially as our King has now graciously interposed, and is certainly the most proper Judge of the Limits of his own Dominions in *America*. And therefore we think the Governor and ourselves may safely leave it under that Direction, without engaging ourselves in any Dispute, which can or may arise concerning the Rights of the Crown, or the Property our Proprietaries may claim in those Lands.

The Intelligence the Governor has lately received and laid before us, upon the Hearsay of One, and on the Deposition of another *French* Deserter, is unexpected, and indeed wonderful. It really appears so to us, that nigh Six Thousand of the best Troops of *France* should arrive, in Six Men of War, in the River St. *Lawrence*, and after ascending that River and the Lakes, should be now actually at the Lower Fort upon the *Obio*; that they should be able to carry with them a sufficient Quantity of Provisions and other Necessaries, for so large a Body of Forces, to sustain and accommodate them thro' the Winter in that uncultivated Country, and all this without the least Account of their Embarkation in *Europe*, and without the least Intelligence of their Passage or Arrival at the Place of their Destination, from any of the other Colonies, or from our own Back Settlements, from whence the Governor has been pleased to lay before us very late Letters and Accounts. It is true these Depositions are made in a very critical Juncture, but they cannot have the same Force as they ought to carry with them, had the same Accounts been transmitted to us from *Oswego*, near which they must necessarily have passed, and from whence we receiv'd very minute Accounts of the Passage of the *French* Forces, who first laid the Foundations of their Strength upon the *Obio*. Nevertheless, as we have no Inclination nor any Interest in discrediting the Report, or diminishing the Numbers of the *French* there, which we acknowledge is abundantly too great, and has justly alarmed the *British* Nation, we shall leave the Arrival of these Forces, as well as Quality of them, upon their own Evidence.

Upon the whole, from what we have said, we presume it evidently appears, that Proprietary Instructions and Restrictions upon their Governors, as they have occasionally been made a Part of the publick Records at different Times, have been judged and resolved by our Governor, Council, and the Representatives of the People, either

1. Inconsistent with the legal Prerogative of the Crown settled by Act of Parliament.
2. Or a positive Breach of the Charter of Privileges to the People.
3. Or absurd in their Conclusions, and therefore impracticable.
4. Or void in themselves.-------Therefore,

Whenever the Governor shall be pleased to lay his Proprietary Instructions before us for our Examination, and if then they should appear to be of the same Kind as heretofore, his good Judgment should lead him to conclude, that such "Considerations in Life" as our Allegiance to the Crown, or the immediate Safety of the Colony, &c. are sufficient Inducements for him to disobey them, notwithstanding any penal Bonds to the contrary, we shall chearfuly continue to grant such further Sums of Money for the King's Use, as the Circumstances of the Country may bear, and in a Manner we judge least burthensome to the Inhabitants of this Province.

Signed by Order of the House,

January 3, 1755. ISAAC NORRIS, *Speaker.*

Yesterday an Express arrived here from Annapolis, to his Honour our Governor, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 15.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Credit in Antigua, to his Correspondent here.

MR. *Sharp, our Agent in England, informs us, he is afraid we shall have a War with France soon; he thinks all this ill Treatment we have received from the French cannot be overlook'd; he writes, that the French have lately sent* 3000 *regular Troops to Canada, to act against Virginia, and a Squadron of Ships of War to the East-Indies. The Spaniards too, have sent out a Squadron of Ships to scour the Bays of Campeachy and Honduras, and drive away our poor Wood Cutters; this will be bad for the Northern Parts of your Continent, as great Part of their Trade is that Way.*

We hear by a Ship just arrived from London, That Mr. Grenville, Governor of Barbados (now in England) has purchased the Island of Tobago from the King, and that it is to be guaranteed by the Government. It is a very fine Island, and if the Lands there are granted on good Terms, will soon be settled, and be of great Use to North-America; new rich Lands afford much Melasses, and of Course Rum."

Various Letters received from England, by Capt. Payne, advise, that Transports were taken up for bringing to Virginia 1000 *regular Forces, to be drafted from the several Regiments in Britain; and that Commodore Keppel, in a* 50 *Gun Ship, was appointed Convoy to the said Fleet, and may be expected very soon.*

ANNAPOLIS, *December* 12.

The SPEECH of his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of *Maryland* to both Houses of Assembly, on the 12th of *December*, 1754.

Gentlemen of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly,

AS the late Transactions of the French, on this Continent, and the fatal Consequences that must inevitably attend their Execution of the Scheme they have projected against us, have been so often descanted on, in the most publick Manner, since the same unhappy Cause that calls us together at this disagreeable Season, first obliged me, after my Arrival, to desire an extraordinary Meeting of the several Branches of this Legislature; I presume there is little Occasion for me, at this Time, to repeat the several Arguments which the present Posture of Affairs must suggest to you, as sufficient Motives to prompt you to exert yourselves at this important Juncture. You are not, I conceive, now to learn, that in Pursuance of a Plan to secure a Communication between their Northern and Southern Settlements, and, in Time, render themselves Masters of all the Continent, from Cape-Breton to the Gulph of Mexico, that restless and ambitious People have proceeded to build several Forts on his Majesty's Lands; one especially at a small Distance from the Frontiers of this Province, and have garrisoned it with a large Body of regular Troops; that they already extend their Claim to Lands far within the Limits of this Province, and are making great Preparations for enlarging their Conquests; that not satisfied with cutting us off from all Intercourse with the Indian Natives, with whom we have hitherto, it seems, presumed to carry on a Contraband Trade, they have employed Numbers of those Natives to depopulate and distress these Colonies; and have also themselves committed every Kind of Hostility on our Fellow Subjects, who have been unfortunate enough to be exposed to their Cruelty and Insults.

These, Gentlemen, are Circumstances that present to our View no very agreeable Prospect, and I doubt not but the Repetition of them makes every one of us burn with Resentment, and urges us to take the most speedy and effectual Measures to prevent the dreadful Calamities that our Posterities must otherwise feel, from the Vicinity of such a People.

What Resolutions the Virginians have hereupon taken, I apprehend you are no Strangers to; and I am encouraged to hope, that the other neighbouring Governments, whom I have solicited, will shew an equal Zeal, and emulate their Conduct. That your Resolutions will confirm the Opinion his Majesty has been pleased to entertain of you, and merit the Confidence that he has thought fit to repose in the Affections and Loyalty of his Maryland Subjects, by distinguishing their Governor with the Honour of commanding the combined Forces that shall be assembled to oppose the Enemy's hostile Attempts, I entertain the most sanguine Hopes; and that you will generously concur with the neighbouring Provinces, to enable me to answer his Majesty's Expectations, and Royal Intention, in honouring me with such a Commission. A Commission, also, from his Lordship the Lord Proprietary, whereby his Lordship, from an earnest Desire and Solicitude to contribute to the Restoration of Peace and Tranquility to this, and the other British Colonies, has been pleased to dispense with my temporary Absence from his Government, that I may pay the most ready and punctual Obedience to his Majesty's Commands, shall, with the Royal Commission, be laid before you: And I will assure you, that the View of being thereby enabled to contribute, in a more particular Manner, than I could have otherwise done, to the Security and future Quiet of this Province, makes me receive these Testimonies of his Majesty's and his Lordship's Favour with infinite Pleasure, and enter on the Service with the greatest Alacrity. And, Gentlemen, as my future Reputation will, in a great Measure, depend on the Issue of this Meeting, I cannot help again repeating my Hopes, that your Resolves will be such, as must demand my Acknowledgments, and make it my future constant Study to express my Gratitude, by my Endeavours to promote, to the utmost of my Ability, the Welfare and Prosperity of the People you are here to represent.

To his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Maryland,

The humble ADERESS of the Upper House of ASSEMBLY.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

WE return your Excellency our sincere Thanks for your Speech at the Opening of this Session, and for calling us together, at this Time, when the common Safety so much requires the most effectual Measures to be taken, to repel the hostile Invasions of the French, who have now advanced almost to our Doors.

We should think ourselves unworthy the Blessings we enjoy, if, on this Occasion, and at this Juncture, when so many Motives concur to induce us, we do not every Thing in our Power, to convince your Excellency the Hopes you have placed in us are not vain.

We congratulate your Excellency upon the Honour his Majesty has done you, in promoting you to the Command of the combined Forces upon the Ohio, and ourselves in being so honoured in our Governor; but, we are sensible, which ever of his Majesty's Colonies had had the Happiness to be governed by your Excellency, would have been thus distinguish'd, and you would have been the Object of his Majesty's Choice.

His Lordship the Lord Proprietary's Regard to you, and Inclination to promote your Welfare, and his Goodness in contributing his Endeavours for the Restoration of the Peace and Tranquility of this and the neighbouring Colonies, demand our most grateful Acknowledgment. Your Excellency's Abilities, are sure Presages to us of Success; we earnestly wish it; and that your Absence may be as short as possible; and that you may return to us, after every Campaign, in Safety, and with Honour.

December 13, 1754. B. TASKER, President.

The Governor's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Upper House of Assembly,

I AM extremely obliged, by the Satisfaction you are pleased to shew, at the Honour which his Majesty has been pleased to confer on me; by your Assurances of enabling me, to the utmost of your Power, to answer his Majesty's Expectations from me; and by the earnest Wishes you express for my Success in the important Undertaking.

HORATIO SHARPE.

To his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Maryland,

The humble ADDRESS of the House of DELEGATES.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Delegates of the Freemen of Maryland, in Assembly convened, beg Leave to return your Excellency our unfeigned Thanks for your affectionate Speech at the Opening of this Session; and readily confess, that the ambitious Designs of the French, and the dangerous Consequences from the carrying them into Execution not only to ourselves, but to all the rest of his Majesty's Dominions in America, are too obvious to need any Repetition of Arguments, that might be urged for the Demonstration of them.

These Designs, so general in their Nature, and destructive in their Consequences, cannot but raise a just and suitable Indignation and Resentment in the Breast of every Man amongst us, who has Regard either for his own Liberty and Property, or those of his Posterity. And we do assure your Excellency, that we will, with the utmost Dispatch, proceed, so far as our Circumstances will admit, in Concurrence with our neighbouring Governments, in such Measures as shall be most effectual to repel the ambitious and insolent Attempts of our natural Enemies the French, to shew our high and just Esteem of his Majesty's good Opinion and Confidence in us, and to these Ends, according to our Abilities, to enable your Excellency to execute that important Trust reposed in you by his Majesty's Commission, which you have been pleased to lay before us, and upon which we beg your Acceptance of our very hearty Congratulations.

We receive with great Pleasure, that Mark of his Lordship's Regard to his Majesty's American Dominions in general, and this Province in particular, manifested by his dispensing with your temporary Absence from this your Government; our Concern for the Necessity of which, is only alleviated by the great Hopes of a full Execution of the Royal Commands, and the greater Security to his loyal tho' remote Subjects, from your Excellency's Conduct, personal Resolution, and Vigour.

The earnest and tender Regard your Excellency expresses for your Reputation in this important Service, affords us the greatest Satisfaction, as it is the surest Indication of real Merit, and we hope the Issue of our Resolves will meet your Approbation.

Your past Conduct persuades us of your good Intentions for the future, and gives us the strongest Assurance of your utmost Endeavours to promote the general Happiness and Prosperity of our Constituents.

December 14, 1754. H. HOOPER, Speaker.

The Governor's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,

THE Patriot Concern you express for the Safety of your Country, and the becoming and laudible Resentment you declare yourselves disposed to shew, at the hostile and ambitious Attempts of its Enemies, must reflect Honour on yourselves, and endear you to your Constituents. These your Professions, as well as that Part of your most obliging Address, where you are pleased to express so kind and affectionate a Regard for myself, and to testify, by your Approbation of my past Conduct, that I have not been wanting in my Endeavours to discharge my Duty, since I have had the Honour of presiding over you, gives me inexpressible Satisfaction and Pleasure; and you will, Gentlemen, be pleased to think, that I shall joyfully embrace every Opportunity of confirming the favourable Opinion you are inclined to conceive of my future Inclinations and Intentions.

HORATIO SHARPE.

December 26. Tuesday last his Excellency our Governor prorogued the General Assembly (after passing an Act for taking and detaining able bodied Men for his Majesty's Service) with the following Speech.

Gentlemen of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly,

AS I want Words to express, I must leave it to you to imagine how great must be my Surprize and Concern, at being requested to put an End to this Session, before you have, in the least Degree, satisfied the Expectations that your several Addresses presented soon after the Opening thereof, had raised in me, and presume in every One, who might have had an Opportunity of seeing them: However, as I am unwilling to detain you a Moment against your Inclinations, I have thought fit, with the Advice of his Lordship's Council of State, to prorogue you to the fifteenth Day of January next, hoping, that in that Time you will endeavour to convince your Constituents of the Necessity of their permitting you to contribute, without any further Hesitation, to prevent the Success of the fatal Scheme which our common Enemy is now preparing, and proceeding to put in Execution; wherefore you are to take Notice you are prorogued to the said fifteenth Day of January next accordingly.

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, October 3.

The Master of a coasting Schooner from Port Royal, who came in last Friday Evening, informs us, that Capt. Seymour, in a large Bermuda Sloop from St. Croix, arrived there last Week, and had been chased from Lat. 28, *for two Days and Nights successively, by a large black Schooner, with a white Bottom, and very taunt Top-masts, which shewed Spanish Colours the whole Time, and sail'd so well that he with Difficulty escaped being inform'd by her People whether she was a Pirate, which he suspected.*

The Sloop from Jamaica for Virginia, that was spoke with on this Coast the Beginning of last Month, has since put into Georgia: The Master's Name is James Berry. In his Passage thro' the Gulf of Florida, (not in the Windward Passage, as we formerly said,) he was boarded by a large Bermuda built Sloop, arm'd only with Blunderbusses, commanded by a Spaniard (who said he had taken many Prizes on this Coast during the last War) with a mix'd Crew of various Nations, who told Capt. Berry they were on a good Design, ask'd his People to join them, and upon their Refusal threatned to murder them all, but were prevented doing that by some Irishmen belonging to the Pirate; and then contented themselves with stripping Capt. Berry, a Passenger he had, and his Crew, of all their Clothes, Money, Watches, &c. and took out of the Vessel, two Negroe Men, 4 Hogsheads of Rum, one of Sugar, with whatever else they wanted, and let her go.

On Saturday arrived here his Majesty's Snow Jamaica, commanded by Capt. Hood, from Philadelphia.

Monday last came an Account, that Twenty-five of the Settlers on Broad River, (a Branch of the Santee) were lately found murder'd and scalp'd in and about their Houses; and that Twelve more were missing. And on Tuesday, we hear, an Express came to Town on this Occasion. We cannot yet inform our Readers, by what Indians these Murders were committed, but we may reasonably suppose them to be French. The first Person that discovered this Scene, was a young Man who had been at some Distance to be married, and on his Return found his Father and Mother, then others, murdered as aforesaid.

October 10. *On Saturday last put in here, for Provisions, &c. The Sloop Rachel, of and for Virginia, from Jamaica, James Berry Master, who was lately taken and plundered by a Spanish Pirate. Capt. Berry has given us the following further Particulars concerning that Affair, viz. That it was on the* 27th *of August, in Lat.* 27, 30. *he was taken; that the Pirate Sloop was commanded by one Don. Fernando, and had* 28 *Men; that she was not a large Sloop, as mentioned in our last, that they plundered his Cabin first, of every Thing, even Bedding, Books, and Sea Instruments, and then the Hold of Rum, Wine, Sugar, Coffee, and other Goods, to the Amount (with the Negroes) of near* 500*l. Sterling; that on the* 29th *they released him and his People, and suffered them to proceed in the Vessel; and that he beheld*

Best possible image.

the Veſſel and Crew to be the ſame that Capt. Gilford of New-
met with on the 29th of Auguſt.
Yeſterday came Advice from Port-Royal, that a Spaniſh Veſſel had
For ſome Time cruizing off of Georgia (ſuppoſed to be the Pirate
Berry and Capt. Gilford lately met with) which plunders every
ſhe comes up with, and has within this Week paſt chaſed two or
that were bound there, almoſt into the Harbour: That they are ap-
penſive, if ſome Meaſures are not ſhortly taken to rid the Sea of this
rate, he will very ſoon become ſo powerful as to be able to repel any
Force that may be ſent after him: And that they are afraid the
Capt. M'Clelan, which has been ſome Time expected at Port-
Royal and Georgia from London, has fallen into his Hands.
October 17. On Saturday laſt arrived here, the Snow Priſcilla,
Thomas Catanack Maſter from Rotterdam, with upwards of 200 Ger-
man Paſſengers.
And the ſame Night, about 9 o'Clock, ſail'd over the Bar, on a
Cruize, his Majeſty's Snow Jamaica, commanded by Capt. Hood.
By a Veſſel from Providence, we have Advice, that about 3 Weeks
ago they felt a violent Gale of Wind among the Bahama Iſlands, in which
ſeveral Veſſels were driven aſhore, and the Wheel of Fortune Sloop, of
Boſton, Jonathan Waldo Maſter, entirely loſt.
We hear, that there were only 16 of the Settlers on Broad River
murdered, but that there were 14 carried away Captive; that a young
Man (one of the 14) had made his Eſcape from the Indians, the Day
after being taken, while they were rejoicing at having met with ano-
ther larger Body of their Nation; that the young Man avoided a Pur-
ſuit by taking a River and ſwimming near 5 Miles, and ſaw the Indi-
ans come down to the Place where he took the Water; and that he ſaid,
they were all French Indians.
October 24. On Sunday laſt the Charming Sally, Woodſide, bound
from hence for Jamaica, put back, having ſprung a Leak ſoon after ſhe
got to Sea.
His Majeſty's Snow Jamaica, commanded by Capt. Hood, is juſt re-
turned from her Cruize: Off the Bar of St. Auguſtine, upon Capt.
Hood's ſending his Boat in he was informed, that Fernando (the Pi-
rate) was put in Goal; but the Spaniards pretended to be ignorant of
any Acts of Piracy committed by him.
October 31. We acquainted our Readers, in our laſt, as we had
heard, "that the Spaniards pretended to be ignorant of any Acts of Pi-
racy committed by Fernando;" but we have ſince received better Infor-
mation, viz, that upon Capt. Hood's ſending his Boat into St. Auguſtine,
with a Letter to the Governor; he immediately ſent a Boat with a Pilot
before the Man of War came to an Anchor, kindly offering to furniſh
Capt. Hood with whatever the Place afforded, treated his Officer with
the greateſt Reſpect and Complaiſance, and behaved altogether extremely
polite and obliging: In Anſwer to Capt. Hood's Letter, he gave him a
particular Detail of the Affair between Fernando and the New-York
and Virginia Sloops; and telling him, that he had brought in with him
two Negroes, ſome Caſks of Wine, Rum, Sugar, and Coffee, more than
he carried out, concludes as follows. "I have commenc'd a Proſecution
againſt Fernando and his Crew (which conſiſts of 5 Men and two Boys)
and have attach'd their Effects, 'till ſuch Time as the King my Maſter's
pleaſure be known: This is all I can inform you. Aſſuring you of my
great Deſire to ſerve you and all your Nation; being heartily ſorry for
this Accident, and that this Country affords no greater Opportunity of
ſhewing Civility to your Officer who honoured my Table, with the other
two Gentlemen that accompanied him; I am with ſincere Eſteem, &c."
Sign'd, Don Fluxencia Garcia De Sotis.
We have juſt received Advice, that his Excellency John Reynolds,
Eſq; arrived at his Government of Georgia on Tueſday laſt; that he
had almoſt got aſhore at Savannah, in the Port-Mahon's Barge, before
any Inhabitant of that Town knew of his Arrival in the River; but
that as ſoon as it was known, Joy diſcovered itſelf in every Counte-
nance, and was publickly manifeſted by continual Firing of Guns,
Ringing of Bells, Bonfires, and every other Demonſtration the People
had Time to give.
Nov. 7. We hear from Georgia, that the lower Claſs of People at
Savannah, being unprovided with ſuch Materials as they commonly uſe
in teſtifying their Joy on publick Occaſions, and unwilling to loſe their
Share of Rejoicing on Governor Reynolds's Arrival there, ſet Fire to
and made a Bonfire of the Guard-houſe, and had nigh done the ſame
with the old Council-houſe.
The Port Mahon Man of War, from Georgia, was ſpoke with To-
day (by Mr. Buckle) paſſing by this Bar for her Station at New-York.
Three Fire Engines for the Uſe of this Town are come over from Eng-
land, in the Live-Oak.
Laſt Week the firſt Parcel of new Rice was brought to Town, and
this Week two more, which is a Fortnight earlier than uſual, owing to
the fineſt Harveſt Seaſon ever known.
Dec. 12. On Saturday laſt arrived here his Majeſty's Ship Shore-
ham, commanded by Julian Legge, Eſq; from Virginia.
The ſame Day arrived here Capt. Boyd, from Jamaica, who informs
us, that Governor Knowles had lately ſent a Schooner with Cannon, &c.
to the Muſqueto-Shore. And, that two Men of War were ſail'd for
the Bay of Honduras.

BOSTON, December 19.

We hear from Hampton, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, That on Thurſday laſt, a little before Night, one Peter Clough, of that Place, who had been for ſome time out on the Fiſhing Buſineſs, having miſſed a Pig, charg'd one Eliphaz Dow, of the ſame Town, with taking it away in a clandeſtine Manner; and after ſome Words had paſſed, and Clough was going home, Dow call'd to him, and told him, he would pay him for the Pig, if he would come back; upon which he return'd, and as he drew near the ſaid Dow took up a Hoe that was by him, and ſtruck the ſaid Clough on the Back of his Head, ſo that he fell down and died immediately; upon which Dow directly made his Eſcape.

NEW-YORK, December 30.

Mr. WHITEFIELD when he was in this City, having been deſired to preach a Charity Sermon for the poor Priſoners in Goal in this City, declared his Willingneſs to have done it, had a timely Appli-cation been made; but he having been prepared for his Departure he could not preach One, but gave Ten Pounds to be apply'd to their Relief.

Arrived at SOUTH-CAROLINA,

The May Anne, Weaver, and the Flying fiſh, Smith from Rhode-Iſland.
The Friendſhip, Roſe; the Pulteney, Jacobſon, and the Dorcheſter, Hornby, from Boſton.
The Captains Schermerhorn, Bryſon, Fairlie, Drummond, Hunter, and Rutgers, from New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.

The Captains Ferguſon, Stiles, Higgins, Muir and Gibbon, are arriv'd at Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, from this Port.

We hear from Annapolis, that the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly had paſſed a Bill for granting Seven Thouſand Pounds for the Ohio Expedition; but that it did not meet with the Concurrence of the Upper Houſe.

Extract of a Letter from Eaſton, in Northampton County, dated December 21, 1754.

"At a Court of Quarter-Seſſions held here this Week, James Egelſon, and his Son John Egelſon, were indicted, tried and convicted; the Father of Horſe-ſtealing, and the Son of aiding and abetting therein; and Yeſterday they were both publickly whipt, the Father with 21, and the Son with 19 Laſhes. As it ſeldom happens that Parents draw in their Children to be Accompliees with them in their Wickedneſs, the Novelty of the Occaſion drew great Numbers of People from the neighbouring Province, and Plantations, to be Spectators of the Puniſhment. Many of them were affected with Pity towards the Son, and ſome ſhew'd a good deal of Concern for the preſent Circumſtances of the Father."

Sunday Night laſt four young lads, Apprentices in this City, were taken up, and carried before the Honourable the Chief Juſtice, on Suſpicion of their having broken open and robb'd the Shop in Market-ſtreet, and attempting to break into ſundry Houſes, as mention'd in our laſt; when they confeſſed that they robb'd the Shop; likewiſe, that they ſtole ſome Money out of two Houſes in Market-ſtreet; and that they attempted to break into three other Houſes, but without Succeſs.

"On Chriſtmas Day the Reverend Mr. WHITEFIELD read Prayers, and preach'd in the Church at New-Caſtle. The 26th he preach'd at St. George's; the 28th at the Head of Elk; the 29th at Apoquiminy; and the 30th at Queen Anne's, in Maryland; where he was alſo invited to preach in the Reverend Mr. Harriſon's Church, but could not accept of the Offer, being oblig'd to make what Haſte he could through the Southern Provinces for Georgia. His Preaching and Conduct, ſince his laſt coming among us, has render'd him not only juſtly eſteem'd by his religious Friends, but the Publick in general acknowledge his pathetick Manner of addreſſing them not only to prepare to meet their God, but likewiſe to prepare to meet the formidable French Army, now on their Borders."

AS conſiderable Sums of Money have lately been raiſed in this City, by Subſcription, and two Lotteries, for the Finiſhing the Steeple, and purchaſing a Ring of Bells, the Veſtry have thought proper to examine the Treaſurer's Accounts, and after carefully inſpecting the ſame, find the State of them to be as follows; which they think proper to publiſh for the Satisfaction of the Publick.

By Order of the Veſtry,
GEORGE OKILL, and JOHN BAYNTON, } Wardens.

The Steeple, and Bells, of Chriſt-Church, Philadelphia, Dr.
To ſundry Diſburſements from May 10, 1751, to Nov. 1754, *viz.*

	£	s.	d.
To Boards, Timber, Copper, Ropes, Lead, Shingles, &c.	425	4	0½
To Labourers Wages, Flatting, Carting, &c.	343	13	5½
To ſundry ſmall Articles,	59	1	0
To Lime,	111	0	9
To Stones,	138	3	8
To the Maſons and Bricklayers,	303	1	2
To Sand,	19	7	6
To Bricks,	141	17	1
To the Carpenters,	426	19	11
To the Smith,	130	2	10
To the Painter, in Part,	50	1	6
To a Loſs on Gold,	3	4	3
To Ditto on Barr Iron,	2	0	0
To 450 l. Sterling, ſent Home to purchaſe the Bells, in Part, at 62 and a half per Cent.	731	5	0
To £110 10 0 Sterling more, advanced by the Veſtry to ballance the firſt Coſt of the Bells,	183	16	9
	£3068	18	11

Contra, Cr.

Sept. 20, 1752.			
By Subſcriptions received to this Date,	921	0	0
By nett Proceeds of firſt Lottery,	1000	6	9
By nett Proceeds of ſecond Ditto,	944	17	7
By ſundry Subſcriptions received ſince the above,	75	17	7
	£2942	1	11
Ballance now due to the Veſtry,	126	17	0
	£3068	18	11

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, INWARD ENTRIES.

NONE.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Preſton, James Simpſon, for Jamaica.
Ship Alexander, Chriſtopher Betagh, for Dublin.
Sloop Cornwall, Thomas Leech, for Jamaica.
Ship Jenny Sally, Rhodolphus Kent, for Dublin.
Schooner Hannah, Jonathan Copeland, for Maryland.
Ship Succeſs, Joſeph Cookſon, for Barbados.

CLEARED.

Sloop Hibernia, John Hamilton, to Liſbon.
Brig Proſpect, William Condy, to Madeira.
Schooner Two Brothers, Ambroſe Allen, to Salem.
Sloop Polly, John Dupleſſis, to Weſt-Indies.
Ship Shark, Richard Walſh, to Dublin.
Snow Preſton, Richard Thomſon, to Jamaica.

To be ſold at the London Coffee-Houſe, to the higheſt bidder, on Saturday, the eleventh of this inſtant January,

The Brigantine MARY,

With her maſts and yards, Engliſh built, burthen about 110 tons, now lying at Fiſhbourne's Wharff where any perſon may view and examine her any time before the ſale. To be ſtruck off at half an hour after ſix a clock in the evening.

To be SOLD, by

THOMAS RICHE,

At his houſe in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, three doors from the corner of Arch-ſtreet,

CHOICE muſcovado ſugar, in hogſheads and barrels, Weſt-India rum, cotton, melaſſes, piemento, china, very rich paduſoys, of all colours, and a parcel of fine hollands.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL READ, baker, deceaſed, either by note, bill, book or talley, are deſired to pay or ſettle the ſame with the ſubſcriber: And thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, prov'd, that they may be paid by the adminiſtratrix. DOROTHY READ.

To be SOLD,

A Likely young Negroe wench, with a female child near two years old, is fit for town or country buſineſs; they may be ſold together or ſeparate. Enquire at the New-Printing Office.

To be SOLD or LETT,

A Plantation, ſituated in Oxford townſhip, near the church, within 8 miles of Philadelphia, containing 300 acres, about one half cleared, the other well wooded, 22 or 23 acres of meadow, and more may be made, about 200 apple-trees, moſt of them beginning to bear, as many bearing heart cherries, and ſome peach trees, a large ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, four rooms on each floor, good cellars, two kitchens, and a chamber over each; it is made to ſuit either one or two families, a large milk-houſe, and a well of fine water in one of the kitchens, two barns and two ſtables, beſides other out-houſes. If it ſhould be more convenient for the purchaſer, the quantity of land may be leſſened, 60 or 70 acres to be divided off, where there is already a new ſettlement making. He may alſo enter upon the premiſes the 25th of March next, and be allowed time for payment, paying intereſt and giving ſecurity if required. For further particulars, enquire in Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Market-ſtreets, for

The. SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE.

To be SOLD,

A Commodious brick houſe, 18 feet front, and about 27 feet back, with back buildings thereto belonging, ſituated at the upper end of Fourth ſtreet, Philadelphia, the lot extending from Fourth-ſtreet 175 feet to a ſtreet 45 feet wide, ſubject to a ground rent of 36 s. ſterling, per annum. Alſo to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, living in the uppermoſt houſe in Water-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet, Variety of pine, cedar, poplar and walnut inch and half-inch boards, beech, and divers ſorts of other plank and ſcantling, either large or ſmaller bills, bedſted ſtuff, &c. at reaſonable rates, by WILLIAM RAKESTRAW.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by publick vendue, about 2 a clock, on the 17th day of this inſt. at John Biddle's, A certain undivided moiety, or half part of a lot or piece of ground, ſituated in the city of Philadelphia, on the north ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, bounded on the north by ground of William Ball, on the eaſt by Gabriel Rambo's ground, on the ſouth by ſaid ſtreet, and on the weſt by Samuel Preſton Moore's ground, containing 45 feet in width and 99 feet and a half in length, or thereabouts, late the eſtate of Thomas Gerard, taken in execution by
SAMUEL MORRIS, ſheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by publick vendue, about 2 a clock, on the 20th day of this inſt. January, at the premiſes, the following parcels of land and improvements, ſituated in Roxborough townſhip, viz. One undivided fourth part of a griſt mill and ſaw mill, commonly called Dumpler's mill, and piece of land, conveniently ſituated on Wiſſabicunk creek, bounded by lands of Benjamin Shoemaker, and George Wood, containing 2 acres and 149 perches. One other undivided 4th part of a piece of land, bounded by lands of Benjamin Shoemaker, George Wood, William Levering, by the above deſcribed land, and by Wiſſabicunk creek, containing about 3 acres and 72 perches. One other undivided fourth part of a piece of land, bounded by the above two deſcribed pieces of land, by Wiſſabicunk creek, and by John Gorgaſt's and Ruttenbauſen's lands, containing 27 acres, or thereabouts, late the eſtate of Adam Yoger, or Jager, taken in execution by
SAMUEL MORRIS, ſheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold at the houſe of John Kelly, in Hill-town, at 2 a clock, on the 27th day of this inſtant January, a meſſuage, tenement and tract of land, ſituated in Hill-town aforeſaid, bounded as follows, beginning at a cheſtnut-tree, from thence extending by John Vaſſine's land, N. W. 222 perches; thence by Evan Matthias's land, S. E. 138 perches, and S. W. 58 perches; thence by Morris Morris's land, S. E. 84 perches; thence by James M'Calliſter's land, N. E. 74 perches; thence by Archibald Hamilton's land, N. W. 66 perches, N. E. 74 perches, and S. E. 66 perches; thence by Bartholomew Young's land, N. E. 20 perches to the place of beginning; containing 150 acres and a quarter, be it more or leſs, late the property of Bartholomew Young, deceaſed; taken in execution at the ſuit of Peter Turner, merchant, in Philadelphia, by

WILLIAM YEARDLEY, ſheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, on the premiſes, A meſſuage, tenement, and lot of land, ſituated in the townſhip of Richlow on the 28th day of this inſt. January, bounded as follows; on the north upon land of Robert Penroſe, on the eaſt on land of the ſaid Penroſe, on the ſouth upon land of James Morgan, and on the weſt upon a road that leads to the Great Swamp Meeting-houſe, containing about two acres, be it more or leſs, it being the late property of James Morgan, taken in execution at the ſuit of Mordecai Yarnall, Merchant, in Philadelphia, by
WILLIAM YEARDLEY, ſheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of doctor Reeſe Jones, deceaſed, late of Chriſtiana bridge, in the county of Newcaſtle, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment: And thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, in order to be ſettled by Evan Morgan, and wife, and John Watſon, adminiſtrat.

To be ſold, by the Subſcriber,

A Plantation, ſituated in Weſt-Caln, Cheſter county, containing 276 acres of land, 14 acres of which is mowable meadow, and much more may be made, well water'd and timber'd, with a houſe, barn, and two orchards. There is ſome proſpect of a mine in ſaid lands. The title is free. The purchaſer paying part of the money, may have reaſonable credit for the remainder. For terms of ſale, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. JOHN ROBINSON.

RUn away on the 19th of December laſt, from the Caſtle ſaw-mill, a ſervant man, named James Sims, a tall ſlim man, about 40 years of age, has a red face, large noſe, pretends to be a cooper, and is a great talker: Had on when he went away, a light-iſh grey kerſey great coat, with leather buttons, and a jacket partly the ſame, leather breeches, about half worn, an oznebrigs ſhirt, and a frock of the ſame, a pair of mouſe colour'd ſtockings, half worn ſhoes with pewter buckles, and an old beaver hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him to his maſter in Croſwicks, Burlington county, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo as he may be had again, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by MATTHIAS VANHORNE.

All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to carry him off.

To be SOLD,

FIfty-ſix acres of land, in the townſhip of Radnor, Cheſter county, divided into four fields, with a good ſpring in each field, adjoining a publick road, leading from Coneſtogo road by Humphrey's mill to Philadelphia, ten miles diſtance from thence, very convenient for ſtore-keeping, or any tradeſman. For terms, enquire of Ann Miller, of Haverford, at the ſign of the Buck, near the premiſes.

RUn away about the latter end of laſt October, from Edward Lewis, of Philadelphia, labourer, a Welch ſervant woman, named Margaret Llewellin, about 30 years of age, of a middle ſtature, ſandy complexion, and hath been us'd to be troubled with hyſterick fits: Had on a lead colour'd gown, green petticoat, and a new bonnet. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as her maſter may have her again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by EDWARD LEWIS.

JOHN WHITE, Staymaker,

LAtely arrived from London, at the ſign of the Blue Stays in Front-ſtreet, next door but one to Cheſtnut ſtreet, Makes and mends all ſorts of womens and child ens ſtays, and womens jumps, in the neateſt manner, and after the neweſt faſhion, at the moſt reaſonable rates, and with immediate diſpatch.

THere is at the plantation of William Coulton, in Blockly townſhip, a ſtray'd colt, ſuppoſed to be about 9 months old. The owner proving his property, and paying the charges, may have it again.

To be ſold, by

BENJAMIN MIFFLIN,

At his ſtore near the Drawbridge,

A Choice parcel of rice, Weſt India and New England rum, wine, melaſſes, loaf and muſcovado ſugars, teas, coffee, chocolate, alliſpice, pepper, ginger, indico, corn, ſalt, cheeſe, mackrel, beef, dry and pickled cod, butter, flour, whalebone, 3, 4, 5, 6 8, 10, 12, 20, and 30d. nails, onions by the bunch or buſhel; a ſmall parcel of good rye, a quantity of live geeſe feathers, and ſundry other goods. ¶ 7s. 6d.

Alſo a young Negroe woman, a Negroe boy, and two Negroe male children.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, December 31, 1754.

THIS is to give Notice, That until *Lady-Day* next, the Poſts will go *once* a Week between *Philadelphia* and *New-York*; and for that Purpoſe will ſet out from both thoſe Places, preciſely at *Three* a Clock in the Afternoon, on *Tueſdays*, and will come in near the ſame Time of Day on *Fridays*.

By Order of the D. Poſt Maſters General,
WILLIAM FRANKLIN, *Comptroller.*

Best possible image.

WHEREAS his Excellency the Governor has lately iſſued his Orders to the Colonels of the ſeveral Regiments of Militia in this Province, for their making a general Muſter of their Regiments, and for doing other Things therein directed, as abſolutely neceſſary for His Majeſty's Service; and not having receiv'd due Returns from ſeveral of the Colonels, I am commanded by his Excellency to give this publick Notice, That the Colonels, without further Delay, pay all proper Obedience to the ſaid Orders.

Elizabeth-Town, CHA. READ, Secretary.
Dec. 2. 1754.

LATELY came to the plantation of John Bull, living in Worceſter townſhip, Philadelphia county, A likely red cow, ſhe is mark'd with a ſlit in each ear. The owner coming, proving his property, and paying reaſonable charges, may have her again.

RICHARD BULL.

To be SOLD,

A PLANTATION, ſituated in Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, containing upwards of 300 acres of land. For title and terms of ſale, enquire of GEORGE BEVAN, in Philadelphia.

A CHOICE plantation, near Whiteclay-Creek, in New-Caſtle county, in Mill-Creek Hundred, within a ſhort mile of navigable water, lying upon the great road going to Newport, about 70 acres of clear'd land, well fenced in, a choice large orchard of the beſt ſort of winter fruit, ſome good meadow clear'd, and abundance for clearing, a very good dwelling-houſe, a barn, kitchen, and other office houſes, with a good draw-well. The land is bounded on two creeks by a good old patent. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living upon the ſaid premiſes, betwixt this and the firſt of March next. The plantation contains about 200 acres, and the title is indiſputable.

⊕ DUNCAN DRUMMOND.

STRAY'D, the 24th day of November laſt, from the plantation of Abel Boake, in Eaſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, a brown mare colt, two years old, trots and paces out of hand, has no natural mark nor brand, but is deck'd to a ſhort ſwitch, and is ſtraight limb'd. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to the owner, or ſecures her, ſo that he may have her again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

⊕ ABEL BOAKE.

To be LETT very reaſonably by

FRANCIS JOHNSON,

Baker, next door to Morris Morris brewer, in Water-ſtreet,

A GOOD bake-houſe, with one oven in it, and rooms in the dwelling-houſe, fit for a family that may take it. Alſo, ſeveral very convenient ſtores, fit for ſail or rigging lofts, and ſtores for landing and ſtoring goods. The ſtores are ſituated on the edge of the river, ſo handy, that ſloops, ſhallops, &c. may at high water roll caſks out of the veſſel into the ſtores; and ſome of them are tight and good, fit for ſtoring grain, ſalt, &c. ⊕

Philadelphia, December 26. 1754.

RUN away from the Friendſhip of Whitby, Charles Roſs Maſter, on the 14th inſtant, two apprentices; the one about 16 years of age, nam'd William Lovejoy, of middle ſtature, round ſh ulder'd, has a down look, is of a dark complexion, and pitted with the ſmall-pox: Had on when he went away, a kerſey jacket, wide trowſers, good ſhoes and ſtockings, a dark bob wig, and a black bonnet. The other ſuppoſed to be about 16 years of age likewiſe, nam'd William Pitrekin, of ſmall ſtature, ſmooth faced, and looks ſprightly: Had on a worſted cap, a white jacket, and a pair of wide white trowſers. Whoever ſecures them, and gives notice to Mr. William M'Ilvaine, ſhall receive *Twenty Shillings* reward for both; and whoever entertains them, will be proſecuted according to law.

WHEREAS a Report has been ſpread, That Mr. WILLIAM A HE did not intend to collect a- ny m re Aſhes in this Town: This is to inform the Publick, that Mr. JOSEPH BAKER, Agent in his Place, ſtill continues to collect them at the uſual Price of Six-pence per Buſhel, and will be greatly obliged to thoſe Perſons that will favour him therewith. ⊕

RUN away from Colonel James Gilleſpie, of L ncaſter county, a Dutch ſervant man, named Henry Seabrand, about 30 years of age, a ſl m fellow, about 5 feet 10 inches high, wore his own hair, fair comp exion, is blind of one eye: He got liberty in laſt Auguſt, to go for two weks among the Dutch Caviniſt clergy, to get as much money as wou d free him, and tho' he has left his wife a bound ſervant, has not returned. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo as he may be had again ſhall have Three Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES GILLESPIE.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by publick vendue, about two a clock on the 16th day of January, at the houſe of Chriſtopher Robins, A meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituated in Whitemarſh townſhip, bounded by lands late of Edward Farmar, deceaſed, of Samuel Farmar, and by Wiſſahicunk-creek, containing 171 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, late the eſtate of Joſeph Farmar; taken in execution by SAMUEL MORRIS, *ſheriff.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by publick vendue, about two a clock on the 11th day of January, at the tavern on the great road, near the premiſes, A meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituated in Oxford townſh p, about eight miles from Philadelphia, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Briſtol, bounded by the lands of Joſeph Aſhton, John Shallcroſs, John Keen, and Coleman, containing 325 acres, late the eſtate of John Wilmington; taken in execution by

SAMUEL MORRIS, *ſheriff.*

To be SOLD,

SEveral lots of upland and meadow, lying on the river Delaware, a little above Kenſington, pleaſantly ſituated: Likewiſe a ſmall new cart and geers for one horſe, and a good horſe for the ſaddle and draught; enquire of Mary Ball, or William Ball, Goldſmith, in Front ſtreet, between Cheſtnut-ſtreet and Black-horſe-alley.

N. B. Said Ball makes and ſells all ſorts of gold and ſilver work, after the neweſt faſhions and loweſt prices, by wholeſale and retail. Tbctf.

JOHN REILY, SCRIVENER, hereby gives Notice, That any Gentlemen deſirous to buy or ſell Eſtates, Houſes, Lands, Yearly-rent Charges, Annuities, &c. or to borrow or lend Money on good Security, may be aſſiſted therein by applying to him at his Office, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreet, where their Buſineſs (as uſual) will be tranſacted with the greateſt Care, Diſpatch and Secrecy. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him in placing out their Money at Intereſt, may be aſſured that he will procure them undoubted Security, by Mortgage or otherwiſe.

Said Reily, upon Application, will, with Accuracy, peruſe and examine Titles to Lands, &c. and inform the Poſſeſſors or Owners of the Deeds relating to ſuch Lands, of any Defect in their Titles, alſo what will be needful to ſupply or remedy ſuch Defects.

JOHN REILY.

At ſaid Office is tranſacted, as above, the Notarial Buſineſs, in all its Branches, by Mr. JAMES HUMPHREYS, Notary Publick.

N. B. Said REILY has a large Quantity of French Indigo, and Half Cheſts of neat and genuine Florence Oil, in Betty's, to diſpoſe of, very cheap for ready Money.

Juſt imported in Capt. Reeve, from London, and in the laſt veſſels from London and Briſtol, and to be ſold by

RHEA and WIKOFF,

At their ſtore near Carpenter's wharff, and oppoſite Mr. Coleman's ſtore, very cheap for ready money, or ſhort credit,

BLack, blue, ſcarlet and drab colour'd broadcloths, fine ſcarlet ſerges, foreſt-cloths, black, blue, green and cloth colour'd ratinets, ditto ſhaloons, black, blue and cloth colour'd calimancoes, white, blue, pink and cloth colour'd tammies, pink, blue and cloth colour'd durants, croſs-bar worſted ſtuffs, fine yd. wd. ſilk hungariane, broad & narrow cambiets, fine boil'd ditto, ſilk ditto, black, blue and ſcarlet everlaſtings, plain and ſtriped camblettees, ruſſels, damaſk, florettas, ſtarrets, fine harrateens, blue and crimſon chints for beds, black tiffany, Italian crapes, fine purple cottons, three colour'd ditto, printed calicoes, two blue large flowers for beds, purple ground calicoes, dark ground chints, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace, cloves, pepper, Weſton's ſnuff, Roſe's damaſk ſhoes, ſilk and hair death head buttons, black horn waiſtcoat ditto, ſilk and hair twiſt, fine baladine and ſcarf ditto, women's ſcarlet and cloth colour'd cloaks, black and cloth colour'd hair ſhag, mens black and colour'd ſhammy gloves, ditto furr'd, womens white, colour'd and black glais'd gloves and mittens, ditto dy'd ſhammy, ditto white Bath & kid gloves, ſilk caps, white, black and cloth colour'd ſattins, black luteſtring, ditto alamode, 7-8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, 7-8ths and yd. wd. tandems, 7-8ths garlix, Hamburgh long lawns, holland ditto, fine gulix holland, piſtol lawns, cambricks in pieces & patches, plain lawns in ditto, ſpotted and flower'd lawns, muſlins, napkening and clouting diaper, Ruſſia ditto, Iriſh & Ruſſia ſheeting, diaper and damaſk table-cloths, luteſtring and roſeat handkerchiefs, lungee, ſeſterſoy and culgee ditto, womens thread and cotton ſtockings, ozenbrigs, dowlas and princes linens, kerſeys, rugs and blankets, ſilk poplins, light and cloth colour'd baladine ſewing ſilk, ſuperfine embroidering ditto in ſhades, cloth, crimſon, pink, blue, yellow and black taffeties, broad and narrow perſians, 3-qr. and 7-8ths checks and ſtripes, yd. wd. yd. and 3-8ths, and 6 qr. linen and cotton checks, bed bunts, bolſter tickings, Scotch handkerchiefs, gartering, quality and firrets, ſtay cord, galoon and braid, paduaſoy and figur'd ribbons, narrow border'd ditto, flat and round ſilk laces, cotton ditto, pins, writing-paper, Scotch and colour'd threads, plain fuſtians, white and dy'd jeans, cotton counterpanes, brown and white buckrams, cap lace and edging, fine ſilver plated ſhoe and knee-buckles, moulded ſteel ditto, ſquare ſteel and metal ditto, ſnuff-boxes, bone and buck horn knives and forks, cuttoes, ſealed and common penknives, ennamel'd handle ditto, braſs ſtoat ditto, braſs and bone ink-pots, thimbles, ſtay-hooks, braſs ſleeve-buttons, ſilver-ſet ſtone do. ivory and horn combs, metal buttons, ſmall ſciſſars, taylors ſhears, braſs cocks, locks, hinges, drawing-knives, handſaws, hammers, gimblets, raſps, files, chiſſels, adzes, broad axes, coopers vizes, frying pans, horſe-whips, double flint glaſs ware, FF gunpowder, pewter, crown glaſs, fine Dutch painted tea-tables choice Cheſhire cheeſe, &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

Imported in the ſhip Carolina, Stephen Meſnard commander, and other veſſels, late from London, and to be ſold cheap, for ready money or ſhort credit, by

ISAAC GREENLEAFE,

In Second-ſtreet, near Stretch's corner, viz.

SUperfine and fine broadcloths, with buttons and mohair, &c. kerſeys, drabs, plains, bearſkins, blue and red coating, frizes, half-thicks, druggets, ſcarlet, red, white and ſtriped flannels, embоſſed ditto, ſuperfine and common London ſhaloons, Briſtol do. ſtriped duffils, blankets of all ſizes, green, blue and red rugs, ſpotted and mottely do. womens cloth cloaks, worſted damaſks, calimancoes, corded poplins, venetian do. florettas and ſtarrets, ſuperfine durants, common tammies, duroys, ſaggathies, green hair ſhag, ſuperfine black do. everlaſting, crapes, camblettees, broad camblets, alopeen, Hungarian checks, a good aſſortment of horſewhips, ozenbrigs, a variety of calicoes, yd. wd. 7-8ths and 3-qr. Iriſh linens, dowlas, Ruſſia ſheeting, Iriſh ditto, table-cloths, napkening, clouting diaper, bag holland, 3-qr. and 7-8ths garlix, long lawns, piſtol lawns; tandems, double fileſias, cambricks and lawns, in pieces and patches, colour'd and white buckrams, 3-qr. 7-8ths, and 6-qr. linen and cotton checks, ſtriped cotton holland, linen handkerchiefs, cotton romals, muſlins, black China taffeties, plain and changeable ditto, India damaſks, perſians, luteſtring, ducaps, mantuas, padoaſoy, Engliſh black and cloth colour'd ſattin, ſilk handkerchiefs of ſeveral ſorts, bordered and ſpotted bandanoes, chilloes, blue long cloths, 3 qr. and 7-8ths bed ticks, bed bunts, ſuperfine black and white broad ruſſels, ſilk and hair grazets, fine hair grogram, corded and flowered Mancheſter demities, thread and worſted hoſe, thread gloves and mittens, white and colour'd glaz'd ditto, plain and figur'd ribbons, firrets, worſted bindings, cotton tapes, gartering, nonſopretties, ſilk, firret and cotton laces, white and colour'd threads, coth and light colour'd ſewing ſilk, double and ſingle ſilk caps, broad and narrow filletting, diaper, fine holland tapes, Scotch thread, wool cards, looking-gl ſſes, mens and boys hats, womens black beaver ditto, ſlates and ſlate pencils, writing-paper, ink powder, ſealing-wax, Weſton's and Leſter's ſnuff, F, and F F gun powder, ſhot, bar-lead, beſt London ſteel, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12, and 20 penny nails, frying pans, ſcythes, mill-ſaws, croſs-cut and pit ditto, handſaws, fire-ſhovels and tongs, plain-irons forted, long and ſhort firmers, mortice chizels, paring and broad ſocket ditto, gouges ſorted, drawing-knives, augers, lathing hammers, carpenters ditto, trowels, coopers axes and adzes, broad axes, ſhingling hatchets, hand vizes, ſtock-locks, padlocks, iron wire, coffee-mills, H and H L hinges, carpenters ſquares, ſhoe hammers, till locks, ſhoe nippers and pincers, iron compaſſes, common and ſpike gimblets, braſs cocks, ſpring cheſt locks, thumb latches, table-catches, ſpring-latches, fine iron candleſticks, common do. braſs patent candleſticks, braſs ſnuffers and ſtands, ſteel do. glovers ſhears, ſheep ſhears, awl-blades, ſhoe-tacks, gun locks; an aſſortment of ſaddlery, carpenters rules, ſnuffers, ſuperfine and common razors, pen-knives, variety of table-knives and forks, ivory do. in ſhagreen caſes, lancets, piſtol capt pen-knives, ſtag-knives with gun-ſcrews, ſciſſars, taylor's ſhears, womens braſs and ſteel thimbles, mens, womens, and boys ſhoe and knee buckles, gold pattern ſleeve-buttons, flat and round white and yellow metal buttons, jett buttons, braſs and leather ink-pots, ivory pocket-books, fountain-pens, braſs locks, curtain rings, knitting needles, pins, needles, beſt White chapel ditto, watch-chains, key ſwivels, horſe fleams, watch ſeals, watch keys, cork-ſcrews, pencil caſes, ſtone ſleeve buttons and ſtudds ſet in ſilver, ſtone buckles, ditto, pear necklaces, ſteel and braſs nut cracks, ſugar ditto, maps on cloth, tea-kettles, allom, copperas, coffee, allſpice, a new eight-day clock, bird cages, with many other goods not here mentioned. Tbctf.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Liverpool, and to be ſold by

GEORGE OKILL,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, a little above Arch-ſtreet, very cheap for ready money, or three months credit,

BRoadcloths, kerſies, plains, frize, ſcarlet, red and white flannel, ſhaloons, tammies, calimancoes, red, brown and drab colour'd halfthicks, rugs and blankets, green naps, embоſſed ſerge, mens ribb'd worſted ſtockings, womens plain ditto, mens ribb'd and plain yarn ſtockings, Scotch thread, drab colour'd duffils, mohair, buttons and twiſt, writing paper, metal buttons, 6 qr. yd. and 3-8ths, yd. wd. 7-8ths, and 3 qr. wide cotton and linen checks, pipes, delf, flint, yellow, and flat ware, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12, and 20 penny nails, fine ſalt, &c. Alſo Muſcovado ſugar, melaſſes, and coffee. Tbc. 3 Ms.

SAMUEL NEAVE,

INtending to go to England next ſpring, deſires all thoſe are indebted to him above twelve months, to make ſp payment. He has now by him a large aſſortment of goods, w he will ſell very cheap, viz. Fine, ſuper and ſuperfine broad and drabs, bearſkins, duffils, naps, red and ſcarlet flannels, ſtriped blankets, fine and middling blankets in pairs, worſted maſks, camblets, tammies, durants, calimancoes, ſhaloons, r nets, ozenbrigs, 7-8ths garlix, diapers, gulix hollands, Ruſſia ſh ing linens, cambricks and lawns, in pieces and patches, long la piſtol lawns, bluſh, pink, black and white half yard perſians, bo ram, buttons and mohair, 3 qr. 7-8ths, yard, and yard and wide linen and cotton checks, mens and womens hoſe, ſilk worſted caps, ſilk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, writing-pa horſe-whips, beſt king Harry the eighth's cards, coat and ho metal buttons, ſleeve-buttons, ink-powder, pins, needles, ſn boxes, ſhoe and knee-buckles, thimbles ſpectacles, awl-bl ſhoe tacks, ſhoe-hammers and pinchers, ſize-ſticks, ſpoons, i dandriff combs, ſealing wax and wafers, ſilk, cotton and th laces, ribbons and firrets, bobbins, tapes, ribbon, ſprig and fr cotton tapes, white and colour'd threads, garters and bindings, ſ ing ſilks, a variety of ſpring and table knives, ſciſſars, braſs i pots, braſs compaſs dials, neſts of gilt trunks, braſs and iron c dleſticks, coffee-mills, tea-kettles, warming-pans, pewter tanka ſconce and pier plain and gilt looking-glaſſes, box-irons, flat-iro carpenters hammers, gimblets, augers, chiſſels, files, locks, latch hinges, hobnails, ſprigs, adzes, broad axes, weeding-h hand ſaws, croſs-cut-ſaws, clout, loop and tuft nails, ſtirrup ir girt-buckles, diaper and ſtraining-web, blue and green ſadlers la blue, green and ſcarlet fringe, blue and green p uſh, London ſt nails, gunpowder, lead, ſwan ſhot, and wool-cards. Alſo a la quantity of choice Madeira wine. Tbctf.

Juſt imported in the Carolina, Capt. Meſnard, and Lydia, Ca Reeve, and other ſhips from London and Briſtol, and to be ſo for Caſh or ſhort credit, by

WILLIAM GRANT,

Who is removed to the houſe Mr. Joſeph Saunders lately lived i near Cheſnut-ſtreet corner, in Water-ſtreet,

SUper ſuper drabs, ſuper broadcloths in pieces and ſuits, w linings and trimmings, middling and coarſer cloths, fo cloths, nap'd coating, and cloth colour'd frizes, beaver coati Lancaſhire red and green bays, red and white ſwanſkin and flann ſtriped linſeys, plain and ſtriped duffils, fine and coarſe Rugs a blankets, kerſies, and kerſey drabs, half-thicks, corded and pla druggets, baragons, blue, green, copper, and cloth colour'd fi and middling camblets, camblettees, tabarets, ſaggathies, duroy everlaſtings, boulons, fine and coarſe crapes, plain and ſtriped ca mancoes, tammies, durants, florettas, lorraines, corded and pla poplins, crimſon and blue curtain Chinas, Iriſh ſtuffs, graze ſilverets, double and ſingle alopeens, red, blue, and green pl and worſted pluſh, bavarians, bombazeens, flowered ruſſels, doub and ſingle worſted damaſks, ſhalloons, womens cloth colour'd a ſcarlet ſhort cloaks, Turkey burdets, ſilk and worſted plaids, co tom romals, wadding, brown and white buckram, tiffany, blac colour'd, India, Engliſh and perſian taffeties, black and cloth c lour'd ſattins, black paduaſoy, ſilk grograms, tabbies, white ſa net, perſians, ſpotted and bordered bandanoes, tepees, and lut ſtring handkerchiefs, Flanders ticks and bed bunts, kidderminſt floor carpets and chair ſeats, ſtitching and ſewing ſilk, butt n mohair and twiſt, Scotch, Iriſh, and Dutch ozenbrigs, ell and y wd. ſheeting linen, pomeranias, damaſk and diaper table cloth and napkins, Ruſſia diaper, flaxen and hempen Ruſſia linen, chint calicoes, printed linens, figured cotton curtain patterns, white an colour'd fuſtians, flowered demity, tandems, and tandem fileſia ſtriped bengals, flowered, clear and piſtol lawns, cambricks i pieces and patches, worſted, cotton, and thread hoſe, waiſtco patterns, and breeches pieces, ſilk and cotton gloves and muffatees ſilk and velvet clogs, goloſhes, Livonia, and Engliſh horſe-ha hats, made capuchins, coarſe and fine table mats, John Hoſe womens ſhoes, womens glaz'd lamb and kid mittens, new faſhion ed rich ivory fans, middling, and common ditto, fine Mecklin an Bruſſels lace, a variety of faſhionable ribbons, ſilk caps and laces cotton laces, cotton gowns, veſt and ſhirt buttons, qualities, an gartering, threads, beads, necklaces, umbrellos, womens hoop corking and common pins, ſail cloth, copperas flour brimſtone allom, powder, nails, iron weights, bell-metal and iron ſauce pans, window glaſs of different ſizes, hollow glaſs in large an ſmall boxes, mahogony, walnut, gilt and plain fram'd looking glaſſes, copper hand and gold ſcales, mahogany tea cheſts, men an womens horſe whips and ſwitches, horn and ivory combs, bed lace black lace, black pepper, mace, cloves, cinamon, nutmegs, a larg aſſortment of pictures, in and out of frames, maps of the world paper hangings, writing paper, ſealing-wax, wafers, blank books copper tea-kettles and coffee-pots, beſt double tin-ware, boxes of childrens toys, worſted cruels, worſted and cotton cards, mens leather gloves, fowling pieces, childrens morocco pumps, bright and black warming-pans, metal and black horn buttons, ſpec tacles, gun flints, neſts of trunks, ſhovels and ſpades, Harvey's Meditations and Sermons, Pearſall's meditations, long and ſhort pipes, an aſſortment of ironmongery, ſadlery, cutlary. Apotheca ries Drugs, &c. &c.

Said Grant has a choice parcel of Fyall wines at his ſtores, and ſome indico, which he will ſell cheap for ready money, and requeſts that thoſe who are indebted to him above ſix months may pay immediately. Tbc.

Lately imported, in the laſt ſhips from London and Briſtol, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM FISHER,

In Water-ſtreet, where Samuel Hazard lately liv'd,

ENGLISH and Lubeck duck, ozenbrigs, brown rolls, 10 and 11 nail, 3 qr. 7 eights, yard wide and 6 qr. cotton and linen checks, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, ſpotted lawn, long lawn, piſtol lawn, tandem garlix, nuns holland, hummums, coſſaes, tanjebs, Engliſh and India black and co ur'd taffeties, princes linen, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, an aſſortment of Iriſh linen and cheeſe cloth, Iriſh dowlas, buckram, hempen Ruſſia linen, cotton hollands, calicoes, printed linens, linen handkerchiefs, holland tapes, twiſt, white and colour'd threads, nonſopretties ſuperfine ermin, ginghams, bedticking, cherryderry, jeans, plain, fi ur'd and white fuſtians, quality binding, firret, cotton laces, ribb'd ſhirt buttons and wier'd ditto, waiſtcoat ditto, figur'd and ſcarlet gartering, baladine ſilk, mens and womens white and brown thread hoſe, womens clogs, gauze handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton ditto, pink in grain ditto, mens and womens gloves and mittens, pins and needles, mens and boys felt hats, blue and cloth colour'd ſaggathies, tammies, durants, long and ſhort duroys, blue and cloth colour'd camblet, calimancoes, an aſſortment of ſtockings, and patterns for breeches, 8 and 9 qr. rugge, ſtrip'd duffils, German ſerges, foreſt cloths, beaver coating, ſtrip'd linſey, Iriſh poplin, yard wide ſtuffs, ſhaloons, ſcarff death head buttons, ſilk and hair twiſt, with a neat aſſortment of broadcloth in pieces and ſuits, white metal buttons, mens and womens horſewhips, nutmegs, mace, bohea and beſt hyſon tea, copperas, ginger, F and FF gunpowder, ſhot, hogſheads of chalk, Spaniſh brown, crates of earthen ware, drinking glaſſes, vials and gallipots, ſun raiſins in caſks and jars, crown window glaſs in boxes and ſides, long and ſhort pipes, Dorcheſter beer, Briſtol ſteel, 3, 4 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. nails, ſpikes, hob nails, trunk and batten ditto, a large aſſortment of cutlary, iron mangery and ſadlery.

[*See the Half-ſheet for the other Advertiſements.*]

Best possible image.

January 14, 1755.

NUMB. 1360.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

PHILADELPHIA.

A MESSAGE *from the* GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING conſidered your very long Meſſage of the Third Inſtant, I think it neceſſary to make ſome Obſervations upon it; and tho' the very great Obſcurity, unneceſſary Repetitions, and unmeaning Paragraphs, in that Performance, may confuſe and divert ſome People here from the true Points in Difference between us, yet I am under no Apprehenſion but his Majeſty and his Miniſters will ſee your Conduct and mine in a true Light.

You certainly do not underſtand, or do miſrepreſent, my laſt Meſſage, or you could never accuſe me of making a Promiſe, that I would lay before you the Proprietary Inſtructions, "ſo far as they regarded the Bill for granting *Twenty Thouſand Pounds* to the King's Uſe", when I never ſo much as told you, that I had any ſuch; or charge me with repreſenting your Application for thoſe Inſtructions, "as having a Tendency to alienate the Affections of the People from his Majeſty's Perſon and Government;" neither the one or the other having any Foundation, there being nothing in my Meſſages that, by the moſt ſtrained Conſtruction, can ſupport what you have ſaid. I thought the Expreſſions you had taken the Liberty to uſe with reſpect to the Royal Inſtruction relating to Paper Money, might have a Tendency to alienate the Affections of the People, tho' never ſo well diſpoſed; as I very well know how fond they are of that Currency, and how much averſe to any Reſtraints upon that Head. And had I not good Reaſon to think ſo, when that Inſtruction has been repreſented as deſtructive of the Liberties of the People, and in the Meſſage, now under my Conſideration, is called an Infraction of the Royal Charter? When his Majeſty, the Father and Protector of his People, is repreſented in this Light to the Inhabitants of a Province ſo remote from his Royal Perſon, muſt it not have a Tendency to leſſen their Affections? And is not that dangerous at all Times, but more eſpecially ſo at this Juncture, when his Majeſty expects the Aſſiſtance of all his Subjects for their own Defence and Security? It is plain, from what you have ſaid relating to that Inſtruction, that you think yourſelves exempt from the Force of Royal Inſtructions, particularly thoſe relating to Paper Money: What can induce you to think, that the Words of the Royal Charter may be conſtrued in Favour of ſuch Exemption, I will not take upon me to ſay; but ſure I am, that the Crown of *England* can by no Means diveſt itſelf of a Juriſdiction over its Subjects, eſpecially in Matters relating to the Standard and Currency of Money, concerning which it has very large and peculiar Prerogatives, no Part of which are granted by the Royal Charter. You will therefore conſider how juſt your Claims of Independency upon this Head are, and how prudent it will be in you to inſiſt upon them.

You are pleaſed to be very angry with your Proprietaries, for no other Reaſon, that I can find, but their having given me Inſtructions; and without knowing what thoſe Inſtructions are, you repreſent them as deſtructive of the Liberties and Privileges granted by Charter to the People of this Province. Such a Treatment of that Honourable Family, from whom the Inhabitants of this Province have derived ſo many Advantages, and who are promoting its Intereſt upon every Occaſion, is not only ungrateful but unjuſt.

The Proprietaries are too nearly intereſted in the Proſperity of this Country to do any Thing to its Prejudice; and I ſhould have imagined, that the People could not now ſtand in Need of any Proofs of the Proprietary Affection, or ſuſpect them of having any Deſigns to invade their juſt Rights or Privileges, which I am confident, to uſe your own Words, "they deteſt and abhor."

Your Reſolves relating to the Proprietary Inſtructions, which you ſtill ſay are the principal, if not the ſole, Obſtructions to the Paſſing the Bill you ſent me, are, in my Opinion, very extraordinary, as I had told you, that I could not paſs that Bill, becauſe it was contrary to the King's Inſtruction; this Treatment from one Branch of a Legiſlature to another may be quite conſiſtent with the Privileges you claim, for any Thing I know, but I muſt take the Liberty to ſay, they are not conſiſtent with Decency, Prudence, nor the Publick Good; and however you may diſbelieve me in other Things, I beg you will think me ſincere when I tell you, that I am determin'd not to lay the Proprietary Inſtructions before you at this Time farther than I have already done, notwithſtanding any T[illegible] you have ſaid to induce me to it; being ſenſible, that they [illegible] way neceſſary, and that you are in a very improper Temper [illegible] the Conſideration of them, as you have, without knowing what they are, declared them deſtructive of your Liberties.

The Proprietary Inſtructions, as I told you before, are calculated to promote the Happineſs and Proſperity of this Province, and have nothing in them inconſiſtent either with the Prerogatives of the Crown, or the Liberty of the People; and if thoſe Inſtructions had not been given me, I ſhould, nevertheleſs, have thought it my Duty to have refuſed my Aſſent to the Bill you ſent me for emitting Paper Money.

There are Parts of that Bill that I had very material Objections to, but I wav'd them, on account of the preſſing Neceſſity of the Times, not doubting but you would have offer'd ſuch an One as I could have paſſed conſiſtent with the King's Inſtructions, as I then imagin'd you really intended to grant Supplies for the Safety and Defence of the Province, and thought we ſhould agree upon the Terms of raiſing Money for that Purpoſe; but your Behaviour ſince that Time has convinced me, and I am perſuaded will convince my Superiors, that you never had any Intentions of putting this Province into a Poſture of Defence, or of acting vigorouſly againſt the *French* upon your Borders.

As you take upon you to inſinuate, that I am reſtrain'd, by Proprietary Inſtructions, from paſſing Bills for the Defence of the Country, I think it neceſſary expreſly to deny that I am ſo reſtrain'd, and to tell you, that I am ready to paſs a Law for putting this Province into a Poſture of Defence, by eſtabliſhing a Militia, and making the neceſſary Proviſions; and that I will conſent to a Law for emitting any Sum in Paper Money that the preſent Emergency may require; provided Funds are eſtabliſhed for ſinking the ſame in Five Years.

I ſaid, "the Act of the Sixth of Queen *Anne*, for aſcertaining the Rates of foreign Coins in *America*, was ſhamefully ſlighted and diſregarded in this Province," and I ſay ſo ſtill, notwithſtanding any Thing you have urg'd in your Meſſage to the contrary. It is known to you, and every One, that *Spaniſh* Pieces of Eight do now, and for a Number of Years have paſſed, and been current, at *Seven Shillings* and *Sixpence*, when that Act requires, that they ſhould paſs for *Six Shillings* only, and that other Coins are current nearly in the ſame Proportion; from whence it appears, that tho' you call your Paper Bills Money according to Queen *Anne*'s Proclamation, it is really not ſo, but Twenty-five *per Cent.* worſe; and as this is directly contrary to the expreſs Words, and true Intent and Meaning of that Act, I was right in ſaying, "that the Act itſelf, and the Royal Inſtruction to enforce it," had been ſhamefully ſlighted and diſregarded, as neither the one or the other have had the proper Obedience paid to them within this Province.

I took my Calculation of the Revenue, and of the Money you have in Hand, from your own printed Minutes; and I have now re-examin'd the Accounts, and find, that you have a Revenue of *Seven Thouſand Three Hundred* and *Eighty-one Pounds*, ariſing from the Intereſt of the Paper Money and the Exciſe, clear of the *Five Hundred Pounds* a Year, towards ſinking *Five Thouſand Pounds*, formerly given to the King's Uſe.---And that the Sums due, and which, by the Laws in Being, ſhould have been in Hand on the Fifteenth of *September* laſt, amount to at leaſt *Fourteen Thouſand Pounds*. I have order'd the Calculations, from which I have taken thoſe Sums, to be laid before you, that, if I am wrong, you may point out wherein I am ſo. I did not mean to upbraid you on account of the Sum of *Three Hundred* and *Forty three Pounds, Ten Shillings*, due from the City of *Philadelphia*, the Intereſt whereof, was it to be paid, would only amount to *Seventeen Pounds, Three Shillings* and *Sixpence*, which I find to be the only Sum lent out that does not bear an Intereſt, and is in itſelf ſo trifling, that I am ſurpriz'd to find it mention'd in ſuch a Manner.

Upon the whole, Gentlemen, I ſhall have no Reaſon to fear the Cenſure of his Majeſty, or a *Britiſh* Parliament, or be aſham'd of the Part I have acted, when the Proceedings of this Seſſion come under their Conſideration; ſince by them it will appear, that I have from Time to Time repreſented to you the Danger to which this Country ſtands expoſed, the Progreſs the *French* have made, the Increaſe of their Numbers, and every Thing elſe that might induce you to act with Vigour; that I have laid his Majeſty's Commands before you, and repeatedly called upon you to grant the Supplies expected from us by the Crown, and to put the Province into a Poſture of Defence, and to avoid every Thing that might admit of Diſpute.

And from your ſeveral Meſſages it will fully appear, that inſtead of doing what the Safety of your Country, and his Majeſty's Service, requir'd, you have induſtriouſly engaged in a Conteſt about the Force of a Royal Inſtruction relating to Paper Money; have enter'd into unſeaſonable Reſolutions with regard to Proprietary Inſtructions, without knowing what they are; and becauſe I do not communicate to you what you have no Right to demand, you are pleaſed to make that an Excuſe for not putting this Province into a Poſture of Defence, and chooſe to leave this rich and plentiful Country, ſituated in the Center of his Majeſty's Dominions, naked and open to the Attacks of the *French*, without a Militia, or any one Thing neceſſary for its Security. It will alſo appear, that at this critical Juncture, when it is the Duty of every Man to exert himſelf to the utmoſt of his Abilities, you propoſed only *Twenty Thouſand Pounds*, this Currency, which is not *Two Pence* in the Pound, upon the juſt and real Value of Eſtates in this Province; and this you call a generous Sum, though you muſt be ſenſible, it is very inſufficient to anſwer the preſent Exigency; and even this you refuſe to give upon any Terms, but ſuch as are directly contrary to a Royal Inſtruction, which you know is binding upon me, though there are many other Ways of raiſing Money, not liable to that Objection, and though I offered to conſent to a Law for emitting any Sum in Paper Money, the preſent Emergency might require, provided Funds were eſtabliſhed for ſinking the ſame in Five Years.

You will give me Leave to obſerve, that one Act of Duty and Loyalty to the Crown is worth a Thouſand Expreſſions of that Sort, where a proper Behaviour is wanting; and you will therefore conſider how far your Words and Actions agree, and in what Light your Conduct will appear to his Majeſty and his Miniſters, who will enquire what you have done upon the preſent important Occaſion, not what you have ſaid.

January 7, 1755. ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

The CALCULATION *referr'd to in the foregoing Meſſage.*

Collected from the 1ſt of *June*, 1752, to 1753, by the following Collectors of Exciſe, *viz.*

BY *Joſeph Redman*, in *Philadelphia* County, - -	£ 2000	12	8
Sundry Retailers, at 3 *l. per Annum*,	203	5	0
A Moiety of Fines, -	20	15	0
	2224	12	8
Deduct 5 *per Cent.* for receiving,	111	4	7⅖
		£ 2113	8 0⅗
By *John Wooliton*, in *Bucks* County,	£ 283	5	0
Sundry Retailers,	9	0	0
	292	5	0
Deduct 10 *per Cent.* for receiving,	29	4	6
		£ 263	0 6
By *Jeremiah Starr*, in *Cheſter* County,	£ 427	16	0
Sundry Retailers,	7	10	0
	435	6	0
Deduct 10 *per Cent.*	43	10	7
		£ 391	15 5
By *Arthur Patterſon*, in *Lancaſter* County, - -	£ 228	5	1
Deduct 10 *per Cent.*	22	6	7
		£ 200	18 6
Carried forward,	£ 2969	2	5⅗

Brought forward,	£ 2969	2	5⅗
By *David M'Conaughy*, in *York* County, - -	£ 60	18	4
Deduct 10 *per Cent.*	6	1	10
		£ 54	16 6
By *James Lindſay*, in *Cumberland*,	£ 55	0	4
Deduct 10 *per Cent.*	5	10	0
		£ 49	10 4
By *John Hughes*, in *Berks*,	£ 404	1	2
Moiety of Fines,	5	0	0
	409	1	2
Deduct 10 *per Cent.*	40	18	1
		£ 368	3 2
By *Daniel Cray*, in *Northampton*,	£ 86	7	0
Deduct 10 *per Cent.*	8	12	8½
		£ 77	14 8½
Amount of Exciſe from *June* 1, 1752, to *June* 1, 1753,		£ 3519	6 8
Income of the Loan-Office, collected from laſt Year's Account, *viz.*			
Principal Sums or Quota's, not become due, -	£ 49582	13	4
Quota's outſtanding, and now due,	1955	9	2
102 Mortgages, taken on the 7th Re-emiſſion of the 2d 80000 *l.* Act, - -	6601	10	0
41 Mortgages, taken on the 8th Re-emiſſion of ſaid Act,	3038	0	0
Outſtanding Intereſt on all the Mortgages, for which broken Intereſt is paid,	8460	12	8
	87235	4	9
Intereſt on £ 87235 4 9, at 5 *per Cent.*		£ 4361	15 0
		7881	1 10
Deduct what is to be ſunk yearly out of the 5000 *l.* granted for the King's Uſe,		500	0 0
The nett Produce of the Exciſe, and Intereſt-Money, *per Annum*, - -		£ 7381	1 10

N. B. The Exciſe is calculated for the Year 1753, none but one of the Collectors having ſettled for 1754, and therefore the Amount of that Year could not be eſtimated.

An Account of publick Money that ſhould have been in Hand the 15th of *September* laſt, by the Laws now in Being, *viz.*

Outſtanding Intereſt on all the Mortgages,	£ 8460 12 8
Caſh in the Hands of the Truſtees,	1255 3 5
Caſh in the Hands of the Treaſurer, -	462 10 10
If the Mortgage-Deeds were carefully examined, there would be, without all Doubt, 6000 *l.* due for broken Intereſt upon all the Outſtandings; however, to be rather under than over, they are put down at - - -	4000 0 0
	£ 14178 6 6

In Aſſembly, the 10*th Day of the* First Month, *called* January, 1755, *A. M.*

The Anſwer to the Governor's Meſſage of the Seventh Inſtant, relating to Proprietary Inſtructions, *&c.* being tranſcribed, was again read, and follows in theſe Words, *viz.*

A MESSAGE *to the* GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe the GOVERNOR,

THE long Abſence from our Homes, the great Expence we muſt neceſſarily ſit at, and the Uneaſineſs it gives us to be obliged to differ in Sentiments ſo widely from our Governor, without the leaſt Proſpect of Redreſs here, together with his preſent Indiſpoſition to treat us with that Decency, we preſume, on Reflection, he will acknowledge to be due to the Repreſentatives of the People, will ſufficiently excuſe us from entering minutely into the Conſideration of his laſt Meſſage; eſpecially as we hope we may ſafely leave it for the preſent, and as we have humbly addreſſed our gracious Sovereign on the Differences now unhappily ſubſiſting between us.

The Governor has expreſſed his Satisfaction in leaving it to that Iſſue, and as we have no Doubt of the Juſtice of our Cauſe, we muſt, and do very chearfully, ſubmit to it alſo; and by this Means, the Parts of his laſt Meſſage, which immediately concern us at preſent, are reduced to a narrow Compaſs.

The Governor is pleaſed to ſay, he very well knows how fond the People are of a Paper Currency, and how much averſe they are to any Reſtraints on that Head; but from whence this Knowledge ſhould ariſe, is hard for us to conjecture. We certainly know the People have not petitioned our Houſe, nor have we offered the Governor any Bill for that Purpoſe during his Adminiſtration, except the Bill for granting Money for the King's Uſe, and that only, as the beſt Method we could deviſe to make that Grant effectual; and we have Reaſon to believe, on turning to the Minutes of our late Aſſemblies, that when they did offer ſuch Bills to our former Governor, they not only reſtrained themſelves within a very moderate Sum, ariſing from minute Calculations of their Trade, but took great Care to preſerve it from ſinking in its Value, by iſſuing it on ſufficient Securities, and ſuch as had been uſual, and, by long Experience, found effectually to anſwer that End; notwithſtanding, the Governor has been pleaſed to repeat it, "that this Province has ſhamefully ſlighted and diſregarded the Act of the Sixth of Queen ANNE." *That Act was conſidered when Colonel* Thomas *paſſed our preſent Paper Money Act, in* 1739, *and it was undoubtedly known to the Board of Trade when they recommended it to the Crown as a reaſonable Act, upon which it obtained the Royal Sanction on the* 12*th of* May, 1740. *And under theſe Authorities it is declared, that "thoſe Bills of Credit are lawful Money of* America, *according to an Act of Parliament made in the ſixth Year of the late Queen* ANNE, *for aſcertaining the Rates of foreign Coins in the Plantations of* America; *and ſhall be the*

the current Bills of this Province, for the Payment and Discharge of all Manner of Debts, &c. as if the same were tendered and paid at the Rates ascertained in the said Act of Parliament, and should be so received by all Person whatsoever." And as neither our Silver, or Exchange, make at this Time any Alteration in those Bills, except to their Advantage, being both rather lower than at the Passing and Confirmation of that Act, we account ourselves perfectly safe in saying, that we know not what the Governor can mean, by imputing to this Province a shameful Slight and Disregard of the Act of the Sixth of Queen ANNE; and we hope, on Reflection, he will allow it more reasonable for us to depend upon the Royal Decision in our Favour, than blindly to submit ourselves to the Computations of the Governor, in Opposition to it.

We are likewise under a Necessity of differing from him, in the State of the publick Money he has been pleased to send down with his last Message. As we apprehend the Governor himself must be pretty much a Stranger to our Accounts, we take the Liberty to assure him, that whoever made those Computations, has done them without Skill, or a sufficient Knowledge of our Laws; and that we find the Estimates we have already made, are right and just, and, as far as regards the annual Income, agreeable with the Proprietaries Answer to the Address of the Assembly in 1751. And as, by the Laws in Being, we had not the Power over more than about Seven Thousand Pounds *at the last Settlement, even that Sum is now greatly reduced, by the very heavy Charges of Government, borne and discharged by us since that Time.*

The Governor is pleased to say, "You proposed only Twenty Thou-"sand Pounds, *this Currency, which is not* Two-pence *in the* "Pound, *upon the just and real Value of Estates in this Province;* "*and this you call a generous Sum, tho' you must be sensible it must be* "*very insufficient to answer the present Exigency.*" *What the Governor may think sufficient, is as much a Mystery to us, as he may apprehend his Proprietary Instructions are; but, we presume, it may be sufficient for all the Purposes in Sir* Thomas Robinson's *last Letter, and as much or more than, we think, can be reasonably expected from us. How the Governor became so suddenly acquainted with the real Value of our Estates, is not easy to conceive; but we know from long Experience, having many of us received our Birth in this Province, that the Inhabitants are not generally wealthy or rich, tho' we believe them to be, in the Main, frugal and industrious, yet it is evident that their Lands are greatly encumber'd with their Debts to the Publick: From these Considerations, we are obliged to think the Governor's Estimation of our Wealth is undoubtedly too high, unless he includes the Value of the Proprietary Lands; for, by the Report of a Committee of Assembly in* August, 1752, *it appears, that the Taxables of this Province did not exceed Twenty two Thousand; and the Grant we have offered of* Twenty Thousand Pounds, *from the best Calculations we can make, doth at least amount to five times the Sum that hath ever been raised by a* Two-penny *Tax thro' this Province. As we think the Governor cannot be a competent Judge of the real Value of our Estates, in this little Time of his Administration, and as we have now submitted our Cause to higher Determination, we conceive ourselves less concerned in his Computations of our Estates, whatever they may be.*

The Governor is pleased to inform us, "that the Proprietaries are "so nearly interested in the Prosperity of this Country, to do any Thing "to its Prejudice, and he should have imagined that the People could not "now stand in Need of any Proofs of the Proprietary Affection, or "suspect them of having any Designs to invade their just Rights and "Privileges, which, he is confident, they detest and abhor." *We cannot suppose the Governor would mean they detest and abhor our just Rights and Privileges, and yet we are convinced the Clause in their Commission to him, their Lieutenant, whereby they impower him to act as fully and amply, to all Intents, Constructions and Purposes, as they themselves might or could do, were they personally present,* "You (*our* "*Governor*) following and observing such Orders, Instructions and "Directions, as you now have, or hereafter, from Time to Time, "shall receive from us or our Heirs," *is not only repugnant to our just Rights and Privileges, but impracticable, against common Sense, against Law, and void in itself; and yet if the Governor should think his Hands are so tied up by these Instructions, that he is not at Liberty to act for the publick Good, we must conclude they are of dangerous Consequence at all Times, and particularly in this Time of imminent Danger, not only to ourselves, but to the* British *Interest in* North America.

The 10th Day of the *First Month* called *January*, 1755. Signed by Order of the House, ISAAC NORRIS, *Speaker.*

And the Message being signed by the Speaker, by Order of the House,

Ordered, That *Joseph Trotter*, and *William Smith*, wait upon the Governor with the same; and acquaint him, that as the House see no Prospect of their being further serviceable to the Province at this Time, they are inclined to adjourn to the *Twelfth* Day of the *Fifth Month*, called *May*, next, if he hath no Objection thereto.

The Gentlemen appointed to wait upon the Governor with the Message of the House, return, and report, that they had deliver'd the same according to Order; and that the Governor was pleased to say, he would peruse the said Message to see if it required an Answer; and that he hoped the House would not adjourn till the Afternoon; however, he believed he should let the House hear from him immediately.

The Governor, by the Secretary, sent down a written Message to the House, which was read, and is as follows, *viz.*

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM very much surprised at your Proposal to adjourn till *May*, as you have made no Provision for the Defence of the Province, or granted the Supplies expected by the Crown, and recommended by the Secretary of State's Letters: I must therefore object to the proposed Adjournment, while Things remain in this Situation, and hope you will, in Consideration of the Danger to which your Country stands exposed, continue sitting till you have granted the Supplies to the Crown, and effectually provided for the Defence of the People you represent; but if you are determin'd to rise at this Time, without doing any Thing, remember it is your own Act, and all the fatal Consequences that may attend your leaving the Province in this defenceless State, must lie at your Doors.

January 10, 1755. *ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.*

The House taking the foregoing Message into Consideration,

Resolved, N. C. D. That the Governor has been respectfully and repeatedly solicited by this House to pass a Bill presented to him, for granting *Twenty Thousand Pounds* for the King's Use, which, in our Opinion, would have answer'd the Expectations of the Crown from this Province, as signified by the Secretary of State's Letters, had the Governor been pleased to have given it his Assent; therefore, whatever ill Consequences ensue, from Supplies not having been granted at this critical Juncture, must lie at his Door.

Resolved, That this House will adhere to their proposed Time of Adjournment.

Then the House accordingly adjourned to the *Twelfth* Day of the *Fifth Month*, called *May*, next.

A true Copy from the Minutes,

WILLIAM FRANKLIN, *Clerk of Assembly.*

A MESSAGE [illegible] *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR Bill for [illegible] the Importation of *Germans* or other Passengers [illegible] referred to the Consideration of such of the Members of the Council as were Members of the Corporation, who have made [illegible] Observations upon it which they have reported to me; and as the Bill is intended to preserve the Health of this City and Province, I shall give it all the Attention in my Power, and make such Alterations in it as may best answer the End proposed, without laying too great Restraints upon Trade.

It would have been very agreeable to me to have been able to have gone through it, and sent it you down now; but I find myself too much engaged, by Correspondences on his Majesty's Service, to finish it at present, and must therefore detain it, till I can give it the Attention a Bill of such Importance requires.

January 7, 1755. *ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.*

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it please the Governor,

AS we consider our Bill for preventing the Importation of German *or other Passengers, &c. to be of the utmost Importance to the Health and Liberties of the Inhabitants of this Province, in order to clear ourselves from the Mischiefs which may ensue from the Postponing that Bill, we again earnestly solicit the Governor for his Assent to it at this Time.*

The Bill itself was calculated to lay Restraints upon the Trade carried on by the Importers of such Passengers, &c. and we have, in all our Considerations upon it, endeavoured to make it answer those Purposes, without interfering with the other Branches of our Commerce, not subject to the same fatal Consequences; and if the Governor shall think fit to amend the Bill to answer these Ends, it will receive all the Dispatch in our Power, and a chearful Concurrence on our Part.

The 8th Day of the *First Month* called *January*, 1755. Signed by Order of the House, ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

From the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

A POEM,

Occasioned by his Majesty's most gracious Benevolence to his British *Colonies in* America, *lately invaded by the* French.

THE Muse that us'd in silvan Strains to sing,
To sport in Fields, and chaunt the blooming Spring,
Or erst (a more ungrateful Task) to storm,
At Party Wiles, and Factions hideous Form;
In lofty Trees, in verdant Fields, in Streams,
That gently murm'ring creep along her Themes,
No more delights, no more a wicked Age
Provokes her Anger, and exalts her Rage.
With GEORGE's Name her rising Verse shall swell,
Her Monarch's Praise, the grateful Muse shall tell.
Sav'd by his Care, defended by his Arms,
Perfidious *France* she spurns, and Wars Alarms,
And savage Men, impatient of the Light,
That strolling howl, and prowl like Wolves in Night,
No more she fears, no more their Fury dreads;
Sure Vengeance lights on their devoted Heads;
Great GEORGE shall soon their brutal Fury tame,
Ohio's Banks shall ring his glorious Name;
His Care paternal, to no Bounds confin'd;
His distant Subjects, ever in his Mind;
Subjects, all happy in a free Estate,
Peace, Ease and Plenty, shar'd their former Fate;
Till low'ring Clouds and gath'ring Storms portend,
Liberty's no more, and Freedom's at an End.
Gallic Perfidy stands at once reveal'd,
And hostile Numbers croud the neighb'ring Field.
Virginia's Sons, with native Ardour fir'd,
Provok'd with Rage, by Liberty inspir'd,
A Tyrant's slavish Yoke, disdain'd to wear,
Nor longer their insulting Taunts to bear;
Warm'd in their Country's Cause, engage her Foes,
And deal about their unsuccessful Blows.
But here my weeping Muse restrains her Flight,
And mourns the Carnage of unequal Fight:
She sees, by Numbers, Freedom's Sons oppress,
And hears the Groans of Heroes in Distress.
Lamented Shades! with sad funeral Verse,
Some future Poet shall adorn your Hearse.
With winged Speed, th' unwelcome Tidings fly,
And at *Saint James*'s rings the mournful Cry.
The Monarch heard, soft Pity touch'd his Breast,
Deep Sighs, and trickling Tears, his Griefs confest;
Such Tears, as stream'd from ancient Heroes Eyes,
When their lost Friends became the Victor's Prize,
Such as old *Rome* for God-like *Cato* shed,
Such *Troy* wept, for her great *Hector* dead.
But Grief nor Tears, his Royal Mind depress,
Revenge and Slaughter fill his noble Breast;
Achilles thus, his lov'd *Patroclus* slain,
Provok'd to Vengeance, flames in Arms again.
Breathe, breathe, ye Winds, rise, rise, ye gentle Gales,
Swell the Ship's Canvas, and expand her Sails;
Ye Sea-green Nymphs, the royal Vessel deign,
To guide propitious, o'er the liquid Main;
Freighted with Wealth, for noble Ends design'd,
(So will'd great GEORGE, and so the Fates inclin'd.)
The pond'rous Cannon o'er the Surges sleep,
The murd'rous Muskets, swim the raging Deep,
The flaming Swords, conceal'd in Scabbards sail,
And pointed Bayonets, partake the Gale.
Ah! quickly waft her to the longing Shore,
In Safety land her, and we ask no more.
Behold she comes, the Royal GEORGE resounds,
With ecchoing Joys the grateful Land rebounds;
His eager Subjects catch the God-like Fire,
Exalt his Justice, and his Love admire.
But when the shining Gold blaz'd in their Eyes,
Louder Shouts yet rend the vaulted Skies,
The Monarch's *Gifts*, admiring Worlds proclaim,
Confess his Bounty, and resound his Name.
Far greater Tidings yet shall bless your Ears,
The bounteous Monarch quiets all your Cares;
Appoints a Leader, known in martial Strife,
To range the Battle, and command the Fight,
Prudent to check the raging Thirst of War,
To stem the Torrent with opposing Care,
To shun the Ambush, and avoid the Snare.
The active SHARPE with noble Ardour burns,
Impervious Ways, and cragged Mountains spurns,
Nor Hills, nor Woods, his rapid Conquests stay,
Freedom and Victory direct his Way:
For, trust the Muse, prophetic now she sings,
Apollo dictates, and has plum'd her Wings:
The social Crew, that erst his Converse shar'd,
Enjoy'd the Friend, and Governor revered,
Their Prayers now heard, conduct the Gen'ral home,
With Joys unusual fill the vaulted Dome;
The grateful Vulgar catch the pleasing Sound,
The joyful Acclamations ring around;
The shrill Trumpets play, the hoarse Cannon roar,
And ecchoing Thunders roll from Shore to Shore.
The Hero, from his vanquish'd Foes return'd,
With Victory and immortal Laurels crown'd,
Bids the rough Clangors of the War to cease,
Restores us Plenty, and restores us Peace.

Edinburgh, Sept. 22. The selling of Arsenic, or other poisonous Drugs, being often attended with bad Consequences, the Magistrates have strictly prohibited all Surgeons, Apothecaries, Druggists, and others, within this City, to sell to any Person whatever any Quantity of Arsenick, or any other poisonous Drug, unless they are particularly acquainted with the Person demanding the same, and ordered them to take a Receipt from the Person receiving it, expressing the Quantity received, and the Use and Purpose to which it is to be applied, which they are to keep carefully till the same be required of them; and, in case any Stranger or suspicious Person shall apply for any such poisonous Drug, they are ordered to detain such Person, till Notice is given to one or other of the Magistrates, under Penalty of Ten Pounds Sterling for each Offence.

We hear an Order is come here from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that no French Wine be imported after Christmas next, without paying the French Duty.

On Saturday last died in a very advanced Age, Mrs. Elizabeth Stevenson, Daughter of Sir Archibald Stevenson, Physician to King Charles II. and Widow of the eminent and ever-famous Dr. Archibald Pitcairn, whom she out-lived forty-one Years.

Dublin, Oct. 22.

Extract of a Letter from Coolmoore, the Seat of Thomas Newenham, Esq; dated Oct. 17.

"When I came here I found my House in a dismal Condition occasioned by the most dreadful Shower of Hail that I believe ever happened in this Kingdom, which fell last Saturday about Four in the Afternoon. The Stones were so large, and edged with Points like Isicles, that the whole Circumference measured eleven or twelve Inches round; the Stone itself was about Eight. I should not have believed it, but many Gentlemen of my Acquaintance affirm'd it for Truth, as they measured them. All the Panes in the back Part of the House were broke, except half a Dozen; many Pigeons (as the House is not finished) were knock'd down, and one really killed. The Shower came from the West, West and by South. It just touched Mr. Hodder's of Hoddersfield, and then Mr. Jeffery's, and then fell all at once on mine, and some on Mr. Connor's of Ballybreckan, who had some few Panes broke; but the Damage I have received is 20l. in Glass only. The Horses in the Fields were so frighten'd that they had like to have killed themselves by running into the Wood for Shelter; and to complete the Misfortune, in half an Hour after, the Kitchen Chimney was set on Fire by a Flash of Lightning, but thank God it did no farther Damage."

Cork, Oct. 17. On Sunday Night last, at Castle M'Cowlift within a Mile of Newmarket, near Mallow, a Badger got into a poor Man's Cabin in the Absence of himself and Wife, went into a Room where his Children were asleep, and eat the Flesh off the Back and Arm of one of them, and bit the Finger and eat the Cheek of another; in the mean Time the Man returned, when one of the Children calld to him, and told him something was killing his Sister, upon which the Man went into the Room, and found the Badger at the Child. The Badger made directly at him, and it was with great Difficulty the poor Man killed him.

ANNAPOLIS, *December* 19.

At the late Election in Calvert County, two of the Electors got into a Fray, and one of them in the Engagement bit Part of the other's Nose off. It seems he once before, on the other Side the Bay, bit off a Man's Ear; and at another Time almost bit off a Man's Finger. [*Quere, Whether this Fellow ought not to have his Teeth drawn?*]

December 26. Saturday last the House wherein Mr. Wallace keeps Tavern, near the Church, very narrowly escap'd burning, occasion'd by a Piece of Timber being run a-cross (in building the House) close to the Fire-place, which had taken Fire, and just after the Discovery of the Smoak had got Air, sufficient to kindle it; but it being observ'd in the Morning, was put out, without any other Damage than pulling up the Hearth, and Part of the Floor.

BOSTON, December 23.

Friday last the Great and General Court of Assembly of this Province passed an Act, intituled, *An Act for granting to his Majesty an Excise upon Spirits distilled, and Wine, and upon Limes, Lemons and Oranges*: Which Act was published on Saturday, and is to be in Force from and after the Twenty-sixth Day of December next.

NEW-YORK, January 6.

Captain Pitcairne is arriv'd at South-Carolina from this Place.

Yesterday Captain Schermerhorn arriv'd here from Charles Town, in South-Carolina, by whom we have Advice of the Arrival there of the Eagle, M'Daniel, from Boston.

Captain Legge is superseded from the Command of the Shoreham Man of War, lately in this Harbour, but now in South-Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.

In Assembly, the third Day of the First Month *called* January, 1755, *P. M.*

The Letter from Sir *Thomas Robinson*, to the Governor, of the 25th of *October* last, being again read; it was observed by the House, that the following Points were therein particularly recommended to the Governor's Care, *viz.*

That he should carefully provide a sufficient Quantity of fresh Victuals, at the Expence of this Government, to be ready for the Use of his Majesty's Troops, at their Arrival; that he should likewise furnish the Officers, who may have Occasion to go from Place to Place, with all Necessaries for travelling by Land, in case there are no Means of going by Sea; and that he should use his utmost Diligence and Authority, in procuring an exact Observance of such Orders, as shall be issued, from Time to Time, by the Commander in Chief, for quartering the Troops, impressing Carriages, and providing all Necessaries for such Forces, as shall arrive, or be raised, within his Government.

That with regard to such other Articles, which are of a more general Concern, it is the King's Pleasure, that he will use his utmost Endeavours to induce the Assembly of this Province, to raise, forthwith, as large a Sum as can be afforded as their Contribution to a common Fund, to be employed provisionally, for the general Service of *North-America.*

Whereupon it was consider'd, That this House, in Obedience to the Royal Orders, signified by the Earl of *Holderneſſe*'s Letter of the 28th of *August*, 1753, and by Sir *Thomas Robinson*'s several Letters of the 5th of *July*, and 26th of *October* last, had presented to the Governor a Bill for granting *Twenty Thousand Pounds* to the King's Use, to which he was pleased to refuse his Assent; insisted thereto, as this House unanimously presume, principally, if not solely, by Instructions from the Proprietaries. And altho' the House are thereby hinder'd from making Provision for all the Purposes of the said Royal Orders, in the Manner they could desire (the Treasury being now quite exhausted by *Indian* and other heavy Expences, and large Sums paid out of the Loan-Office, for Orders actually and usually drawn upon the Treasury, insomuch that there is scarcely a Ballance of *Five Hundred Pounds* now remaining in the Trustees Hands) yet, nevertheless, they are desirous to comply

Best possible image.

the Expectations of the Crown, as far as, their present Circumstances considered, they are able. It is therefore,

Resolved, N. C. D. That *Isaac Norris*. Esq; Speaker, and *Evan Morgan, Joseph Fox, James Pemberton, James Wright, Joseph Armitt*, and *John Smith*, Gentlemen, Members of this House, be, and they are hereby nominated and impowered, to take up and borrow, on the Credit of this House, any Sum not exceeding *Five Thousand Pounds*, lawful Money of this Province; to be by them laid out for purchasing fresh Victuals, and such other Necessaries they, or a Majority of them, shall think expedient, for the Use of the King's Troops at their Arrival: For all which Money borrowed as aforesaid, they, the above-named Gentlemen, or any five of them, shall give a Certificate or Certificates, as the Case may require, under their Hands, to the Person or Persons lending the same, certifying that such Money was taken up and borrowed for the King's Use, in the Manner, and for the Purposes, directed by this Resolve. And this House will repay, or take effectual Care to secure the Repayment of, all and every Sum or Sums of Money, as aforesaid borrowed, with Interest if necessary.

A true Copy from the Minutes,
WILLIAM FRANKLIN, *Clerk of Assembly.*

On Wednesday last several Chiefs of the Mohawk Indians, and some of their Warriors, arriv'd here; but upon what Business we have not heard.

And Yesterday Ten of the Cherokee Indians came to Town, who, we hear, were taken Prisoners by some French Indians about two Years ago, and carried to Canada; from whence they lately made their Escape, and got to Albany, and from thence travell'd to this Place, in their Way to South-Carolina.

There is so much Ice at present in the River, that our Navigation is stopt.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Rebecca, John M'Clelland, from Teneriffe.

OUTWARDS.

Brigantine Rebecca, Thomas Lake, for Jamaica.
Brigantine Kensington, Elijah Steel, for West-Indies.

CLEARED.

Ship Euryale, John Campbell, to Fyall.
Schooner Hannah, Jonathan Copeland, to Maryland.
Ship Alexander, Christopher Betaugh, to Cork.
Brigantine Princess Louisa, William Gardner, to Jamaica.
Ship Whitehill, Joseph Arthur jun. to Ditto.
Ship Molly, William Allison, to Antigua.
Brigantine Dolphin, James Miller, to West-Indies.
Brigantine Rebecca, Thomas Lake, to Jamaica.
Snow Warminster, William Jones, to St. Eustatia.

JUST published, and sold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-street, MOORE's ALMANACK, for the Year 1755; where likewise may be had, POOR RICHARD's, The POCKET, and JOHN JERMAN's ALMANACKS, for the Year 1755.

RUn away on the 20th of December last, from the subscriber, living in Wilmington, an Irish servant man, named Philip Fitzpatrick, a cooper by trade, a short well set fellow, with short black hair, freck ed face, and looks pale with the ague: Had on when he went away, a felt hat, old grey homespun jacket, a black ditto, and a striped under jacket, homespun tow shirt, old patch'd leather breeches blue grey stockings, and new shoes. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ⊕ THOMAS CANBY.

Imported in the last ships from London and to be sold by
ALEXANDER HUSTON,
At his sto e in Second street, opposite the Baptist Meeting house, the following goods, viz.

BOhea and green tea, hempen and flaxen sprigs, ozenbrigs, white and brown hessens, Russia and Irish sheetings, hempen and fl xen russias, ravens duck, tandems, gulix, nuns and Irish hollands, damask and diaper napkening and clouting, princes linen, brown hollands, long, flowered, broad and clear lawns, in pieces and patches, cambricks, yd. wd. ell wd. 6 qr. coarse and fine muslins, India silks, viz. damasks, padu-soys, black and cloth colour'd taffeties, striped and plain persians, china blue, and common blue bed patterns, calicoes, green, blue and cloth colour'd mantuas, great variety of printed linens and calicoes, India and English chints, coarse and fine ginghams, bengals, romals, bandanoes, superfine worsted black damasks, calimancoes, shaloons, variety of linen and cotton checks, bed ticks, 3d, 10d, 12d, and 20d nails, 7 eights and 3 qr. garlix, striped, imbossed, white and red flannels, green, blue and cloth colour'd broadcloths, turkey, duck and pidgeon shot, pewter, &c. &c. Likewise a healthy, active Negroe boy, about 15 years of age, born in the country, and has had the small-pox. Tbetf.

Just imported in the Myrtilla, from London, and will be sold off, either wholesale or retail, very cheap for ready money only, by
GERVASE BURGESS,
At the house where Capt. Grant lately lived, in Second street,

SUPER superfine light colour'd broadcloth for womens cloaks, ditto in patterns for suits, fine blue ditto, plain drab ditto, beaver coating, red, white and striped flannel, double damask, calimancoes, bengals, superfine London shaloons, mens and womens worsted and yarn hose, ditto white persian, neat womens stays, John Hose's womens and girls shoes, goloshes and clogs, fine baladine light and cloth colour'd sewing silk, colour'd and ozenbrigs thread, mohair, metal and brass buttons, steel and brass shoe and knee buckles, ivory combs, buckram, mohair, wadding and haircloths, superfine three sprigg'd flaxen ozenbrigs, Hamburgh hempen ditto, tandems and tandem silesias, 3 qr. 7 8ths and 6 qr. Manchester checks, striped duffils 20d. 10d. 8d. and 4d. London nails, rasps, smiths rubbers, fine bastard cut saw-mill and whip-saw files, hand-saw and warding ditto, awl hafts and blades, shoe tacks, shoemakers knives, stock locks, cupboard, gun and padlocks, Robert Moore's carpenters broad axes, adzes, joiners hatchets, augers, chissels, plain irons, coopers adzes, axes, jointing irons, compasses, dowelling bitts, H. V. and spike gimblets, J. White's handsaws tenant and pannel saws, Smith and Loom's handsaws, gouges marking irons, tap borers, coffin handles and screws, curry combs, brushes and mane combs, steel yards, chafing dishes, gridirons, frying-pans, spades, fine ivory handle knives and forks, riveted cocoa and buck ditto, pistol cap, butchers and seal penknives, Whitechapel needles, of taylors sizes, knitting-needles, iron candlesticks, copper tea-kettles, saucepans, coffee-pots, brass warming-pans, box irons, carpenters hammers, rules, chalk lines, steel and iron compasses, middling and corking pins, Weston's and Scotch snuff, post and common writing paper, bohea tea, velvet corks, red clover seed, Turlington's balsam of life, Daffy's elixir, Bateman's drops, hungary water, doctor Godfrey's cordials, jalap and ipecacuana powder'd, venice treacle, Matthews's pills, opium, English saffron, manna, sena, Spanish flies, spirits of sal volatile, hartshorn, lavender, sal armoniac, linimentum arcei, Turner's cerat, melilot plaisters, oxycrocium, diacu um, Epsom salts, and camphire.

N. B. To be sold by the said Gervase Burgess, Madeira and Lisbon wine by the gallon, West India and New England rum, cinnamon water, mint water, annifeed water usquebaugh, geneva, all fours, by the gallon, muscovado sugar, molasses, rosin by the barrel or hundred, spirits of turpentine, bran, and a copper still, containing 36 gallons.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Negroe woman and child. Enquire at the New Printing-Office.

To be SOLD Cheap,

A SERVANT boy, who has eight years and eight months to serve, and can speak English and French. He is fit for town or country business. For farther particulars, enquire of the Printers.

To be SOLD,

A Likely Dutch servant lad, about 18 years of age, has three years and a half to serve, understands leather-dressing very well. Enquire of Thomas Francis, living in Pewter-platter-alley, Philadelphia.

ON Friday the 27th of December last, broke out of Dover goal, a young man, named Ithiel Reed, a tall slim fellow: Had on, a blue cloth coat and jacket. Also a woman, named Mary Tool. Whoever takes up and secures said Reed, and Tool, shall have Forty Shillings reward, paid by the goal-keeper of Dover. ⊕

Philadelphia, January 14, 1755.

WHereas Amey the wife of Richard Shorttail, of this city, hath lately eloped from her said husband; these are to desire all persons not to trust her on his account, for he will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof. ⊕ RICHARD SHORTTALE.

N. B. There was left at her lodging, a great coat, and hat. Any person proving their property, may have them again.

STray'd, or convey'd from off the Commons, near Philadelphia, a small brown horse, about 13 hands high, with a star in his forehead, and his two hind feet white. Whoever will give information, so that he may be had again, shall be well rewarded, by applying to John Butler, at the sign of the Death of the Fox, at the upper end of Second-street.

Curtis's Mills, December 26, 1754.

STray'd or stolen last night, from the subscriber, living near Bordentown, a brack roan horse, about 14 hands high, branded E B, on the near thigh, rough shod all round, lately trimm'd on the neck, where the collar goes, very short mane, short switch tail, much us'd to the geers, and in good command, the hair worn off his sides with the traces, he hand gallops very well, paces a good travel, and trots easy. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ⊕ JOSEPH CURTIS.

WHereas Matthias Schauffele, of Old Cushehoppen, in the county of Philadelphia, had agreed with his father-in-law, Ludowig Lehman, for his plantation, and gave him nine bonds, which all amounted to One Hundred Pounds, payable to his brother-in law, Jacob Killer, as his full portion of the said plantation; and the said Jacob Killer having absented himself, and took those bonds with him, and his father in law hath since taken the said plantation back again, therefore the said Matthias Schauffele forwarns all persons not to take any assignment or assignments of any of the said bonds, for he will not pay them. ⊕ MATTHIAS SCHAUFFELE.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1755.

WHEREAS Anne M'Gittikin, the wife of Bryan M'Gittiken, of the Great Valley, in Chester county, hath eloped from her said husband; this serves to forbid all persons from trusting her on his account, for he will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. ⊕ BRYAN M'GITTIKIN.

To be sold, on a ground-rent, or clear of ground-rent, as it may suit the purchaser,

FIVE thirty feet lots of ground, on the north side of Vine-street, extending from the same street northward 140 feet, besides 18 thirty feet lots, on the easterly side of a fifty feet new street, extending from Vine-street aforesaid to a certain run of water, called Coates's Run, formerly Pegg's Run, which 18 lots extend 160 feet deep. For title and terms of sale, enquire of JOHN SAYRE, in Market-street, in the city of Philadelphia, or ANDREW REED, in Trenton. ⊕

ABout six weeks ago was left in Darby, by a strange woman, who said she was going to Maryland (and is supposed to be a pilferer) the following goods in a bundle, viz. two pieces of linen, both containing about 28 yards, two yards of cotton velvet, a smoothing iron, a large brass skillet, a large cannister, with some tea in it, a good hat, made by Abraham Mitchell, sundry papers of spices, such as mace, cloves and cinnamon, a paper of raisins, some pewter plates, one of which is marked E M, on the bottom, one marked I D, on the bottom, one mark'd R, on the inside of the rim, and on the outside W M. Any person

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or persons claiming all or any of the said goods, &c. are desired to come and prove their property, pay the charge of this advertisement, and take them away. ⊕ WILLIAM DONALDSON.

To be SOLD.

A Valuable plantation, and tract of land thereunto belonging, containing about 140 acres, in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, about 6 miles from Philadelphia, between Germantown and the upper York road. There is on said plantation, a large stone house and barn, malt-house, and malt-mill, in good order, and conveniently situated for carrying on the malting business, there being good water by said house, and on other parts of said plantation, a good orchard and a considerable quantity of wood land and some meadow ground, and more may be made on the same, the whole being in good repair. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may be informed of the terms of sale by applying to Thomas Rose, living on the premises, or John Luckens, miller, living near the same.

‡ 5t. *Tbetf.*

To be SOLD or LETT,

A Plantation and tract of land, situated on Chestnut-hill, in Germantown township, Philadelphia county, about ten miles from the city, containing 24 acres and a quarter, with a commodious stone house, and good frame barn thereon, together with a good well; a considerable part of the said land is well timber'd, and upwards of 5 acres of choice meadow clear'd, and in good order, being sow'd with red clover, Timothy grass, &c. An orchard of 200 choice young apple trees, which began to bear last summer, together with 32 English cherry trees, and 60 peach trees; a nursery of several hundred apple trees, being a collection of very good fruit; the soil is good, and well water'd; the house stands close to the great road leading from the back parts of the country to Philadelphia, exactly at the meeting of two of the most frequented roads in the province, viz. Whitemarsh and Dewees's, which renders it a very convenient situation either for a store or tavern. For terms of sale or lease, apply to Edward Scull, living on the premises, or to Nicholas Scull, in Philadelphia. §

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, about two a clock, on the sixth Day of February next, at the house of Richard Hughes, a messuage and plantation, situated in Lower Merion township, beginning at a corner of William Thomas's land; thence south south east 158 perches, to a corner; thence west north-west 102 perches, to a corner; thence north north-west 158 perches, to a corner; and thence by the said William Thomas's land 102 perches, to the place of beginning; containing 100 acres; late the estate of Rees Thomas, taken in execution by
SAMUEL MORRIS, *Sheriff.*

65822

Just imported, in the last vessels from London and Liverpool, and to be sold cheap for ready money, or short credit, by
USHER *and* WHARTON,
At their store on Walnut-street Wharff, and opposite Mr. Reese Meredith's,

SEven eights and yard wide Irish linen, sheeting ditto, 3 qr. 7 eights, and yard wide linen and cotton Manchester checks, cotton hollands, erminets, Turkey plads, superfine boil'd camblets, common and strip'd ditto, camlimancoes, tammies, prunels, durants, yard wide silk diana's, flower'd tiffues, superfine scarlet, blue, pink and black damasks, figur'd barragons, figur'd stuffs, Nova-Scotia's, Scots carpeting, black, blue and cloth colour'd knit pateterns for breeches, men and womens white and glaiz'd gloves, cambricks and lawns, patches of ditto, holland tape and bobbin, white lace and edging, black and gauze lace, white and colour'd Scots threads, brown ditto, broad and narrow quality bindings, superfine silk and hair, Scots kenting, fluff and silk shoes, a large assortment of coat and jacket yellow and white metal buttons, sleeve ditto, sundry sorts of shoe and knee buckles, buck and bone table knives and forks, Hoole's pistol capt knives, cuttoe ditto, seal end penknives, brass handled ditto, taylors shears, womens sciffars, razors, men and womens brass and steel thimbles, jews harps, darning and sewing needles, pins, snuff-boxes of sundry sorts, Holman's inkpowder, playing cards, writing paper, ivory combs, horn ditto, best London crown glass, pewter dishes, plates and basons, long and short pipes, gunpowder, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24, and 30d. nails, sprigs and trunk ditto, long and short scythes, frying pans, locks of sundry sorts, and plate bolts, handsaws, drawing knives, axes, hammers, chizels of sundry sorts, and files, hinges, augers, tap borers, spike and nail gimblets, tin and horn lanthorns, bellows, iron and brass candlesticks, scrubbing brushes and clamps, sweeping, clothes, hearth, table, and shoe brushes, of different sorts, a large assortment of painters brushes, sundry sorts of tin ware, brimstone, allom, copperas, best French indigo, snuff, tea, coffee, chocolate, allspice, English and Boston loaf sugar, old Jamaica spirit, best English quills, corks, Florence oil, muscovado sugars, Madeira and Lisbon wine. Also a large assortment of ship chandlery, viz. English cables and anchors, cordage of all sizes, Russia and English duck, bunting of all kinds, pitch, tar and turpentine, with all the different articles wanted in that way; where those that favour us with their business may depend on being well used.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Matthew and Abraham Usher, are once more desir'd to come and pay their respective debts to prevent trouble. And all that are indebted to Matthew Watson deceased, are likewise desir'd to come and pay, or else they may expect to be troubled. Tbetf.

Just imported in the ship Philadelphia, Captain Ferguson, from London, and to be sold by
FRENCH FRANCIS, junior,
At his store in Front-street, opposite to Mr. John Armitt's, the following goods, viz.

BLack alamode, alopeens, blue, green and copper colour'd broadcloths, horse hair and silk and hair buttons, common mohair, silk and hair and superfine scarff twist, Philadelphia pattern coat and vest brass buttons, white metal plate fashion ditto, stone and brass sleeve ditto, wir'd and horn mould shirt ditto, bed bunts, brown buckrams, brass and steel shoe and knee buckles, bobbins, cambrick and clear lawns in pieces and patches, Guiney blue calicoes, smallsprig and spotted purple and blue ditto, bed pattern ditto, calimancoes, tamblettees, common and fine boil'd camblets, ivory and horn combs, printed cottons, clouting and napkening diaper and damask dysookseys, Russia drilling, duroys, durants, black and blue everlastings, 4 and 6d. silk ferrits, scarlet and red flannels, 3 qr. 7 eights, and yard wide garlix, scarlet and letter'd gartering, mens white and colour'd gloves, colour'd and white womens, maids and girls gloves and mittens, iron and brass harps, nuns holland, lungee, cotton, seersuckey and new romals, India and English border'd bandanoes, Scots, Cumberland and spotted linen handkerchiefs, men and womens worsted hose, Holman's inkpowder, kerseys, buck and bone table knives, buck and bone butcher ditto, best Hoole's pistol capt ditto, ivory and bone hunters, buck and buffalo seal'd capt and Barlow penknives, burnt bone childrens ditto, long, broad, pistol and minionet lawns, 3 qr. 7 eights, and yard wide Irish linens, 3 qr. 7 eights, yard wide and 6 qr. cotton and linen checks, white and brown Pomerania and Princes linen, China blue and purple printed linens, white and brown Hesse's, brown rolls, Laval linen, white and brown flaxen and hempen Russia linen, 2 and 3 yard silk and ferrit laces, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 qr. cotton laces, black lace, great variety of yard wide, ell wide and 6 qr. fine and superfine white and golden'd muslins, viz. humhums, cossaes, tanjebs, bettilies terrindhams, seirhoudcannaes, mulmuls, &c. 10 and 20d. nails, niccanees, nillaes, best fine and thick sprig and crown ozenbrigs, Scots ditto, common and best Dunford pins, parchment, propatria and foolscap paper, FF glaiz'd and unglaiz'd powder, maidens blush and black half yd. persians, plain, gold and silver'd ground India pictures, broad and narrow Dutch pretties, green hair plush, broad and narrow London worsted quality, white stay ditto, English quills, variety of black and figur'd ribbons, green ratteens, common and chain'd sooseys, white and brown Russia sheeting, single and double tandem silesias, London shaloons of all colours, best baladine two and three corded sewing silk of all colours, awl-blades and shoe tacks, small taylors shears, scissars, white stay cord galoon and braid, broad and narrow holland tapes, long dozen thread, fine nuns whited brown and colour'd ditto, superfine hyson and bohea tea, India and English black taffeties, tammies, 9 and 10 qr. Flanders bed-ticks, English ditto in pieces, men and womens brass and steel thimbles, tablecloths and napkins in suits, best sealing wax and vermilion wafers, &c. &c. Tbetf.

WHEREAS a Report has been spread, That Mr. WILLIAM ASHE did not intend to collect any more Ashes in this Town: This is to inform the Publick, that Mr. JOSEPH BAKER, Agent in his Place, still continues to collect them at the usual Price of Six-pence per Bushel, and will be greatly obliged to those Persons that will favour him therewith. ⊼

To be sold, by
THOMAS WHARTON,
At his store, on Carpenter's wharff, where Joseph Saunders formerly kept, being down that alley, opposite to Abraham Taylor's, in Water-street,

SUNDRY sorts of dye stuffs, viz. Madder, ground red wood, fustick, galls, log-wood, braxilletto, best indigo, allom and copperas, also brimstone, gun-powder, steel, A C. No. 3. pipes in cags: Ozenbrigs, shaloon, muslins, calicoes, mens and womens horse whips, gold pattern and glass sleeve buttons, brass ink-pots, ivory and horn combs, ink-powder, shoe and knee buckles, table knives and forks, buck, capp'd and Stafford pen-knives, scissars, razors, marking irons, awl-blades, shoe tacks and shoe-knives, taylors shears, pistol capp'd knives, hard metal table and tea spoons, steel coffee-mills, gimblets, pot, propatria and post paper, wool cards, ground and race ginger, all-spice, pepper, coffee nutmegs, cloves and mace, Weston's snuff, hyson, green and bohea tea, loaf and muscovado sugar, West-India and Philadelphia rum, melasses, and sundry other goods. Tbetf.

N. B. The Insurance office, for shipping, is there kept.

THere is committed to the goal of New-Castle county, A Negroe man, about 24 years of age, of a slender body, about 6 feet high, can't speak proper English. His master coming and paying the charges, may have him again. ⊼ *John Thompson*, Goaler.

Best possible image.

Mortgages, Wills, Bonds, and other Deeds and Inſtruments of Writing, drawn by

PAUL ISAAC VOTO,

At his Office, the Corner of Black-horſe Alley, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Tbctf.

To be SOLD by

HANNAH DUBRE,

Living in the Northern-Liberties, next plantation to Capt. Peel's, within two miles and a half of Philadelphia,

A *Choice aſſortment of garden ſeeds of this year's growth, where merchants and others may be ſupplied at a very reaſonable rate, and may, by applying to John Biſſell, living in Third Street, near the Work-houſe, be informed of the particular ſorts and loweſt prices.*

RANDLE *and* ALEXANDER MITCHELL,

HAve imported in the ſhip New Myrtilla, Capt. Budden from London, the following goods, to be ſold at the loweſt prices, for ready money, or three months credit, at their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, near the Tun tavern, between Walnut and Cheſtnut ſtreets, Rugs, blankets, beaver coating, broad-cloths, green naps, half-nicks, Yorkſhire plains, red and white flannels, imboſſed ſerges, ſwanſkin, red and white ſtriped linſeys, ſhaloons, tammies, calimancoes, durants, flower'd ruſſel, everlaſtings, black and ſcarlet ſhag, fine boiled cambletts, worſted damaſks, worſted caps, men and womens worſted hoſe, womens cloth cloaks, ſilk and hair coat and waiſtcoat buttons, and fine ſilk and hair twiſt, quality bindings, Scotch and Manchester garter-ing, Manchester 6-qr. yard and 3-eights, yard-wide, 7-eights wide, and 3-qr. wide cotton and linen checks, ozenbrigs, bed bunts, variety of calicoes and chints, 6 qr. and 1 wide muſlins, great variety of cambricks, and flower'd, ſpotted and plain lawns, ſilk and cotton romals, flower'd and ſpotted bandanoes, black china taffeties, black and pink colour'd perſians, great variety of ribbons, gauze lace, black lace, white edging, baladine ſilk, wig cauls, men and womens fine white gloves, mens and womens horſe whips, great variety of bobbins and tapes, beſt London needles and pins, of all kinds, beſt London pewter, men and womens beſt black velvet, double and ſingle ſilk caps, playing cards, looking glaſſes, piſtol cap'd knives, ſtag, horn, and cuttoes, buck-horn pen-knives, burnt bone knives, buckles and buttons, raſors, dandriff, ivory and horn combs, variety of ſpectacles, jews harps, ink powder, metal and pewter ſpoons, braſs ink pots, compaſs dials, braſs cocks, braſs and iron candleſticks, ſail needles, knitting needles, writing paper, beſt verdigreaſe, and ſundry other goods, too tedious to mention. Tbctf.

Imported in the New Myrtilla, Capt. Budden, and the laſt ſhips from London and Scotland, to be ſold cheap, for ready money or ſhort credit, by

THOMAS M'JANET, *and* Company,

At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, near the Tun tavern,

AN aſſortment of European and India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon; likewiſe choice of Birmingham ware, and the works of the Reverend Mr. John Flavel, a new impreſſion, and neatly bound. Tbc.

Juſt imported in the Myrtilla, Capt. Budden, and other ſhips from London, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL PURVIANCE,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to Meſſieurs Pole and Howell, a little below Cheſtnut-ſtreet corner, very cheap for ready money, or ſhort credit,

SUperfine broadcloths in pieces or ſuits, with trimmings, middling and coarſe ditto, green and cloth colour'd ratteens, beaver coating, ſtrip'd linſey, plain and emboſſed flannels, ſcarlet and cloth colour'd ſhaloons, halfthicks, blue, green and cloth colour'd double and ſingle worſted damaſks, blue, green and cloth colour'd calimancoes, tammies, durants, cambletees, hairbines, ſingle and double cambiets, everlaſtings, ſaggathies, brown buckrams, men and womens worſted hoſe, cotton and worſted caps, black and cloth colour'd Engliſh and China taffeties, black, ſtriped, and bluſh all wide perſians, bulgee, ruſſel and India romal handkerchiefs, Scots, linen, and Cumberland ditto, Iriſh linens and hollands, 9 qr. Iriſh ſheeting, cambricks, muſlins, plain, ſpotted and flower'd lawns, cotton hollands, demity and ticken in pieces and patterns, beſt double crown ozenbrigs, 3 qr. 7 eights, yard, and yard and 3 eights cotton and check linen, horſeh ir and ſilk and hair buttons, worſted ſhag, Scots and nuns thread, ribb'd ſhirt and waiſtcoat buttons, ſilk and worſted ſtarrets, beſt baladine cloth and light colour'd ſewing ſilk, ſilk caps, Dutch pretties, broad and narrow tapes, bobbins, letter'd and ſcarlet gartering, womens, maids and girls white and cloth colour'd ſhammy gloves and mittens, mens, youths and boys felt hats, druggets, an aſſortment of ironmongery, viz. 24 and 26 inch Smith's handſaws, broadaxes, foot adzes, half, 3 qr. inch, and inch and qr. augers, chizels, gouges, hammers, croſs ward and double link'd cheſt locks, ſpick and nail gimblets, beſt box two feet rules, HL hinges, padlocks, iron and braſs head fire ſhovels and tongs, plain and braſs ball'd candleſticks, hobnails & tacks, 4, 8, 10, 12 and 20 d. nails in ſmall caſks, frying pans, ſhort pipes, Hoole's piſtol capt knives, buck and pen ditto, braſs inkpots with knives and without, tea, coffee, chocolate, beſt Jambee pepper and aſſpice. Likewiſe Weſt-India rum, New-England and Philadelphia ditto, melaſſes, muſcovado and London loaf ſugar; and ſundry other goods, too tedious to mention. Tbc.

Juſt imported from London, and to be ſold cheap, by

RICHARD FARMAR,

At the Unicorn, in Second-ſtreet.

A Very large aſſortment of drugs and medicines. Likewiſe Bateman's drops, Britiſh oil, ſpirit of turpentine, phoſphorus, Stoughton's bitters, Daffy's elixir, Hungary water, Turlington's balſam, Lockyer's pills, Godfrey's cordial, honey-water, hard varniſh, ſagoe, lancets, painters bruſhes, with colours for all ſorts of paintings, &c. ⊕ 108. Tbctf.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on Monday, the third Day of February next, Warrants will begin to be granted, on the uſual Terms, for Lands within the Purchaſe lately made of the Six Nations, over Saſquehanna, in Cumberland County, at the Proprietary Land-Office, in Philadelphia.

Secretary's Office, RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

Dec. 23. 1754.

Notice is hereby given, that

WILLIAM COLLIER,

Tallow-chandler and ſoap-boiler,

HAVING for ſome time paſt left off that buſineſs, will undertake to make ſoft ſoap for houſe keepers at their own houſes in the beſt manner, and at a reaſonable rate. Said *Collier* is to be heard of at John Moore's, blackſmith, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

To be ſold by

ALEXANDER ALLAIRE,

At his houſe in Saſſafras-ſtreet, commonly called Race-ſtreet, almoſt oppoſite to the Moravian church,

A Likely Negroe man, about twenty years of age, has had the ſmall-pox. Tbctf.

Juſt imported by the Cr[illegible]nard and Reeve, *from London*, and to be ſold by

JOHN HEAD, junior,

In Second-ſtreet, nearly [illegible] the Church, the following goods, viz.

RED ſtriped duffel[illegible] coating, cloth colour'd and green ratteens, cloth [illegible] and blue kerſies, low priced rugs, blue, green and cloth [illegible]rſted dam-ſks, yard wide worſted ſtuffs, ſhaloons and ta[illegible]te, red, ſcarlet, ſtriped and emboſſed flannels, fine, ſ[illegible] low priced broadcloths, buttons and mohair, baladine [illegible]n ſewing ſilk, border'd and half border'd bandanoes, co[illegible]k romal handkerchiefs, Barcelona, Cumberland and l[illegible] womens black velvet, China and Engliſh black, blue, [illegible]angeable taffeties, ell wide black and cloth colour'd per[illegible]d and plain ribbons, ſilk and cotton laces, ſilk caps, [illegible]s, blue, green and cloth colour'd plush, bobbins, filleti[illegible]on tapes, beſt hempen and flaxen ozenbrigs, 7 eights an[illegible] Iriſh linens, tandem hollands, calicoes and printed liner[illegible]uſlin, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, flow[illegible]nd long lawns, brown and white buckram, F and FF gunpowder, ſhot and bar lead, London ſteel, A. C. No. 3. a large aſſortment of 3 qr. 7 eights, yard wide, and yard and 3 eights cotton and linen checks, 3 qr. and 7 eights garlix, men and womens worſted ſtockings, mens ribb'd ditto, double and ſingle worſted caps and muſſ[illegible]tees, an aſſortment of pewter, writing paper, a neat aſſortment of mens, boys and womens felt hats, a large aſſortment of cutlary, ſilver pattern coat and veſt buttons, Scots and colour'd threads, letter'd and ſcarlet gartering, bohea tea by the dozen, a large aſſortment of hatters trimmings and irons, pins and needles, boxes of tin plates and wire, cinnamon and nutmegs, and ſundry other goods, too tedious to mention. Tbc. 3m.

Juſt imported in the ſnow Sarah, Capt. Mitchell, and to be ſold by retail exceeding cheap for ready money, by

JOHN ORD,

At the South-Eaſt corner of Market and Second-ſtreets,

SUper and ſuperfine broadcloths, middling ditto, with trimmings, ſuperfine rattinetts, ſhaloons durants, double and ſingle allopeens, ſilk and hair grazetts, black and white ſattin, rich white half ell ſilk damaſk, ſewing ſilk, ſilk caps, fine colour'd threads, ſuperfine double mill'd ſaggathies, ſuperfine boil'd cambiets, womens ſhoes, velvets, ſcarlet, red, and blue duffils, blue and ſcarlet everlaſtings, black ruſſels, flowered ditto, beſt ſuperfine deathhead buttons, campain new faſhion'd Ditto, finger work ſilk garters, beſt ſuperfine balladine ſcarf twiſt, black ſilk knit breeches, black, blue ſcarlet and cloth colour'd worſted ditto, mens ſuperfine grey hoſe, black ditto, beſt ozenbrigs, Iriſh ſheeting, yd. wide cotton hollands, white jeans, dy'd ditto, corded demities, yd. wd. Iriſh linen, bordered bandanoes, black and cloth colour'd China taffeties, plain and ſtriped perſians, cotton romals, beſt brown buckram, brown hollands, broad lawns, demy cambricks, printed cottons, full chints, printed calicoes, fine dark ground chints, Ruſſia linen, horſe-whips, check linens, barragons, nankeens, maidens bluſh perſian, white ditto, fine white cotton ſtockings, metal buttons, black and white lace, bath coatings, ſupe fine naps and bearſkins, and ſundry other goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

To be LETT very reaſonably by

FRANCIS JOHNSON,

Baker, next door to Morris Morris brewer, in Water-ſtreet,

A GOOD bake-houſe, with one oven in it, and rooms in the dwelling-houſe, fit for a family that may take it. Alſo, ſeveral very convenient ſtores, fit for ſail or rigging lofts, and ſtores for landing and ſtoring goods. The ſtores are ſituated on the edge of the river, ſo handy, that ſloops, ſhallops, &c. may at high water roll caſks out of the veſſel into the ſtores; and ſome of them are tight and good, fit for ſtoring grain, ſalt, &c. ⊕

BORDEN-TOWN STAGE is carried on as formerly, viz.

JOSEPH BORDEN's Stage boat, JOSEPH CANNIDA Maſter, attends at the Crooked billet wharff every Monday and Tueſday; and his Shallop, CHARLES TAYLOR Maſter, at the ſame wharff every Friday and Saturday; the Stage-waggon attends the ſame boats; the Stage-boat at Amboy, kept by *James Wells*, late from Philadelphia. My adverſaries have been pleaſed to advertiſe that they can give people greater diſpatch than I can, to that I appeal to fact: As I was the firſt promoter of this ſcheme, as yet of no advantage to any but the publick, and as I take pay for 13 miles leſs land-carriage than the Burlington people do, I hope all well-minded People will lay their commands upon their humble Servant,

JOSEPH BORDEN, jun.

N. B. Said Borden keeps two ſetts of horſes.

Imported in the Ann Galley from London, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM CHANCELLOR,

At the ſign of the Peſtle and Mortar, oppoſite the Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe, in Market-ſtreet (where practitioners in town and country may be ſupplied at a reaſonable rate)

A VERY large aſſortment of drugs and medicines; likewiſe Boſtock's and Godfrey's cordial, Bateman's drops, Daffy's and Stoughton's elixir, Turlington's balſam, Britiſh oil, and genuine Florence oil, in flaſks; Hungary and lavender water, ſago, ſponges, lacquer and varniſh, brimſtone in rolls and flour, beſt Jeſuits bark, ſhavings of hartſhorn, nipple glaſſes, tinfoil, apothecaries ſcales and weights, pipes, double white flint bottles, from two quarts to four ounces with ground ſtoppers, ointment, ſyrup, and pill pots, vials, and vial corks, pill boxes, gallipots &c.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels, not carrying ſurgeons, may be ſupplied with a medicine box, and proper directions.

Biles Iſland, May 14, 1754.

IT. V. of Biles Iſland, near Bordentown, being ſenſible of the great neceſſity there was for erecting a houſe for the publick Worſhip of GOD in the ſaid town, and the promotion of Religion and Virtue; and whereas ſeveral of the well-minded inhabitants being zealous for the effecting ſo laudible a deſign, did undertake the ſame, by which means they are become conſiderably in debt; now, for their relief, and finiſhing the ſaid building, I make this lottery, the ſcheme of which is as follows, viz.

Number of Prizes.		Value in Pieces of Eigit.		Total Value.
1	of	250	is	250
3	of	150	are	450
8	of	50	are	400
12	of	20	are	240
150	of	10	are	1500
850	of	6	are	5100
1024 Prizes,			Firſt Drawn,	30
2976 Blanks,			Laſt Drawn,	30
4000 Tickets, at two Pieces of Eight, is				8000

Fifteen per cent. to be deducted from the prizes. The drawing to commence the 2d Tueſday in April, or ſooner, if full; publick notice will be given at leaſt 14 days before the drawing, and of the preciſe time of putting the tickets into the boxes. The prizes will be publiſhed in this paper, and the money paid to the poſſeſſors of the benefit tickets, as ſoon as the drawing is over. Tickets are to be ſold by William Potts, Thomas Cox, John Imlay, and Joſeph Borden, jun. who I appoint managers, and they ſhall be on oath for the true performance of the ſame.

N. B. Tickets in the above Lottery, to be ſold by *Henry Woodrow*, and *William Cunningham*, in *Philadelphia*.

[*See the Half-ſheet for the other Advertiſements.*]

STEPHEN CARMICK,

Is removed from his ſtore under Capt. William Spaffor[illegible]'s, [illegible] ſtore which Mr. Andrew Elliot lately kept, in Front-ſtreet, [illegible]poſite the ſign of the Bible, four doors below Market-ſt[illegible] in the bank; where he ſells, very cheap,

SUperfine and coarſe broadcloths, bearſkins, kerſeys, plains, [illegible] red and ſtriped flannels, green and blue calimancoes, [illegible] brigs, 6 qr. yd. 7-8ths, and 3 qr. cotton and linen checks, [illegible] and coarſe yd. wd. and 7-8ths Iriſh linens, yd. wd. tandems, [illegible] lix, buckrams, long lawns, broad lawns, cambricks, chints, calico[illegible] printed cottons, and hair colour'd linens, printed linens, co[illegible] romals, linen handkerchiefs, new romals, lungees, ſpotted [illegible] flower'd bandanoes, black, blue, ſtriped, changeable and cloth [illegible] lour'd perſian taffeties, camblets, yd. wd. and narrow corded [illegible] lins, mens and womens worſted ſtockings, tammies, durants, [illegible] loons, black, blue and ſcarlet everlaſting, ſcarlet garters, in gar[illegible] and whole pieces, cotton and ſilk laces, 6 qr. muſlins, quality bi[illegible] ing, vermillion, brown heſſens, ſuperfine ſagathies, ſcarlet, bl[illegible] and blue knit breeches, horſe-whips, beladine ſewing ſilks, Sc[illegible] nuns and colour'd threads, Iriſh and R[illegible]ſſia ſheeting, colour'd [illegible] ſtians, writing-paper, Weſton's beſt ſnu[illegible], beſt mill-ſaws, pow[illegible] and ſhot, cutlary, &c. &c.

Juſt imported, in the ſnow Sarah, John Mitchell Maſter, and to be ſold by

JOHN SMITH,

In Second-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets, the following goods, viz.

BLack taffeties, dark, plain, and changeable ditto, mantua black paduaſoy, plain ell-wide perſians, black and bluſh [illegible] yd. perſians, mens ſilk caps, light and cloth colour'd baladine [illegible] ſattin, paduaſoy and taffety ribbons, ſilk ferrits, 2 and 3 yard [illegible] laces, plain and bordered bandanoes, cotton romals, yard-wide, [illegible] wide and 6-qr. muſlins, ſmall ſprigg'd and ſpotted purple calico[illegible] variety of blue, and other colours, ditto, printed linens, beſt [illegible] and thick ozenbrigs, whiten'd ditto, hempen and flaxen ruſſia, [illegible] hollands, yard-wide tandems, 7-eights garlix, yard-wide Ruſ[illegible] ſheeting, yard and 1-eight ditto, 7-eights Iriſh dowlas, an aſſor[illegible] ment of 7-eights and yard-wide Iriſh linens, Britiſh ſail-cloth, fro[illegible] No. 1, to 7, Ruſſia duck, brown rolls, brown heſſens, 3 qr. [illegible] eights, yard-wide and 6-qr. linen and cotton checks, huggaback princes linen, cambricks in pieces and patches, clear, long, bro[illegible] and piſtol lawns, ſileſias, ſtriped cotton hollands, 9 qr. and 10-q[illegible] Flander's bed-tick, Engliſh made ditto, Scotch linen handkerchief[illegible] Nuns thread, from No. 6 to 12, long dozen thread, colour'[illegible] threads, bobbins, cotton laces, an aſſortment of gartering, pepp[illegible] nutmegs, cloves, mace, green and hyſon tea, ſingle refined loaf ſu[illegible] gar, womens ſilver cap'd whips, mens half hunters and ſwitche[illegible] womens fine tortoiſeſhell handled ditto, Hungary hats, gun-pow[illegible] der, bar lead, ſhot of ſeveral ſizes, gun flints, corks, table mat[illegible] mens colour'd gloves, womens white and colour'd lamb gloves an[illegible] mittens, horn and ivory combs, large and middling G B wool card[illegible] large and ſmall ſlates, ſcrubbing bruſhes, hair brooms, painted heart[illegible] bruſhes, writing paper of ſeveral ſorts, ink-powder, ſealing-wa[illegible] neſts of leathern trunks, ſome eight and ſome four in a neſt, whi[illegible] lead, red lead, London glue, corkings, middling and fine pins, tape[illegible] nonſopretties, quality binding, an aſſortment of ſconce and pi[illegible] looking glaſſes, an aſſortment of blue and-white and burnt chin[illegible] an aſſortment of hoſiery, 10, 12 and 20d nails, London ſteel, A[illegible] C. No. 3, frying-pans ſorted, iron pepper-mills, floodgate box-iron[illegible] iron ſhovels and tongs, ditto with braſs heads, wire mouſe-trap[illegible] padlocks, carpenters hammers, joiners hatchets, thumb latche[illegible] marking irons, variety of gimblets, plain and braſs ball'd iron can[illegible] dleſticks, braſs candleſticks, ſewing and knitting needles, H[illegible] hinges, 8 to 12 inch plate ſtock locks, mens braſs ſhoe buckles awi-blades and ſhoe tacks, buck table knives and forks, buck roun[illegible] head and cap'd pen knives, ſeal-end and Barlow's ditto, burnt bon[illegible] childrens knives, piſtol cap'd knives, ditto pen-knives, ſplit buck[illegible] and bone butchers knives, womens ſciſſars, taylors ſhears, braſs an[illegible] leather ink-pots, braſs thimbles, gilt coat veſt buttons, variety o[illegible] ſnuff-boxes and ſleeve buttons, fine and ſuperfine broad-cloth, dra[illegible] plains, foreſt-cloths, kerſeys, bearſkins, half-thicks, ſuperfine and fine camblets, mix'd duroys, calimancoes, worſted damaſks, ſtriped white and red flannels, ſhaloons, tammies, brown and white buck[illegible] rams, wadding, ſcarf buttons, with ſilk and hair, &c

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Juſt publiſhed (Price Two Shillings) *and to be ſold at Mr. David Chambers's, in Arch-ſtreet, Mr. John Blakeley's, in Market-ſtreet, Mr. William Henry's, in Water-ſtreet, and at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet,*

THE *Youth's entertaining* AMUSEMENT, *or a plain Guide to* PSALMODY; *being a Collection of the moſt uſual and neceſſary Tunes ſung in the Engliſh Proteſtant Congregations in Philadelphia, &c. in two Parts, viz.* TREBLE and BASS; *with all proper and neceſſary Rules, adapted to the meaneſt Capacities. By* W. DAWSON, *Writing Maſter and Accomptant, at the Hand and Pen, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.*

N. B. As ſeveral worthy Gentlemen of this City have, by Subſcription, encourag'd the Publication of this Collection of Tunes, 'tis hop'd it will meet with a general Encouragement, being calculated for the Advantage and pious Recreation of Youth and others.

To be SOLD by

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,

Who is remov'd to the corner of Cheſtnut and Water-ſtreets, the next door but one to where he formerly liv'd,

SUNDRY ſorts of dye ſtuffs, as madder, ground red-wood, fuſtick, galls, log-wood and brazilletto, indigo, allom, copperas, alſo brimſtone, Engliſh glue, bar lead, ſhot, gunpowder, neat powder flaſks, ſundry ſorts of nails, ſteel, AC. No. 3. long and ſhort pipes, cutlary; ozenbrigs, garlix, twilled baging, blankets and rugs, flannel, ſhaloons, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, ell-wide perſians, muſſins, calicoes, cotton and linen checks, buckrams, hat crapes, and Ruſſia ſheeting; writing paper of ſeveral ſorts; ſale twine; alſo Jamaica ſpirit, Weſt-India and Philadelphia rum, loaf and muſcovado ſugar, coffee, tea and chocolate, rice, pepper, alſpice, ginger, cinnamon, nutmegs, mace and cloves, ſalt petre, ſweet oil, and ſundry other goods.

N. B. The INSURANCE-OFFICE for SHIPPING is kept by him as uſual.

To be Lett for a Term of Years,

THE IRON-WORS, called DURHAM, with all the woodland, plantation, &c. thereunto belonging, being ſome of the moſt convenient and beſt provided works for the making iron in the province, as they are well ſupplied with a large quantity of the beſt ſort of ore, wood, water, ſand, limeſtone, and every other neceſſary: And what renders them ſtill more convenient is, that the ore is ſo near to the furnace, and the furnace to the forges, that there is not one mile's carting in the whole, and but one mile more from the forges to the landing on the river Delaware, from whence all the iron may be brought down to Philadelphia by water, at a ſmall expence. Enquire of WILLIAM LOGAN, at Stenton, near Germantown, or of ANTHONY MORRIS, in Philadelphia. Tbctf.

To be SOLD or LETT,

THE houſe where Francis Johnſon now dwells, with a convenient bake-houſe, and ſtores, in Water-ſtreet, next to Morris Morris's. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent, may apply to Anthony Morris, or Joſeph Richardſon, Merchant, in Philadelphia, and know the terms; whoſe agreement will be confirmed by WILLIAM MORRIS. ¶ 5o. Tbctf.

Best possible image.

January 21, 1755. NUMB. 1361.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

AS theſe *American* Colonies, happy under a *Britiſh* Government, are like to feel the dreadful Effects of *French* Power and Policy, it may be of ſome Service to give the Publick, who oft hear fine Stories of their Humanity, Grandeur, and Politeneſs, a brief View of this faithleſs and ambitious Nation, during the Reign of *Lewis* XIV. He is the Idol whom they adore, whoſe pernicious Maxims they adopt, and whoſe Example they follow. What is here offered, is an Abſtract from the Hiſtory of the Age of *Lewis* XIV. by the celebrated *Voltaire*, who is ſo far from leſſening his Nation, or their Monarch, that he claims Honours for them, which ſome cannot allow to be juſtly their Due.

Lewis XIII. and XIV. both married Daughters of *Spain*; but, to preſerve the Balance of Power in *Europe*, both, with their Wives, ſolemnly renounced all Pretenſions to that Crown, that might ariſe from theſe Marriages. In 1667, *Philip* IV. of *Spain* died, whoſe Daughter, *Maria Thereſa*, was Queen of *France*; *Lewis* XIV. having only his Mother-in-law, a weak Woman, to contend with, pretended that *Flanders*, and *French Comté*, which were Provinces of the Kingdom of *Spain*, ought, according to the Laws of theſe Provinces, to revert to his Wife, notwithſtanding her Renunciation. He made great Pretenſions of Equity and Juſtice; he heard, but diſregarded, all the Pleas of the Widow of *Philip*, who ſtrongly urged the expreſs Law of *Charles* V. againſt him. Depending more on his Forces than his Arguments, ſays *Voltaire*, he marched into *Flanders* to the Acquiſiton of undoubted Conqueſts; he ſupported the Duke of *Braganza* by his Alliance, who had forced *Portugal* from the Kingdom of *Spain*; he led a powerful Army into *Flanders*, and ſoon made himſelf Maſter of *Charleroi*, *Tournay*, *Douay* and *Liſle*. The Rapidity of his Conqueſts filled *Bruſſels* with Alarms. He might, in one Campaign, have ſubdued all *Flanders*, had he had Troops to garriſon the conquer'd Towns. Next Year, 1668, in the Month of *February*, with all Secrecy, he marched his Army into *French Comté*, and having by Money corrupted the Governors of Towns, and ſome of the principal Inhabitants, in three Weeks he was Maſter of that Province. His Ambition, great Succeſs, and Diſregard to his ſolemn Renunciation, roufed *Europe* from their Lethargy.

The Emperor began to raiſe Troops; the *Switzers*, who are Neighbours of *French Comté*, and whoſe ole Good is their Liberty, began to tremble; *Holland* dreaded ſuch a dangerous Neighbour, and, at the Entreaties of *Spain*, began to beſtir herſelf for the common Cauſe. *John de Wit*, of *Holland*, Sir *William Temple*, of *England*, and the Ambaſſador of *Sweden*, at the *Hague*, united to ſtop the Progreſs of the King of *France*. He was filled with Indignation, to ſee Bounds ſet to his Conqueſts; yet, to diſſipate the Storm he ſaw riſing in all Parts of *Europe*, he propoſed a Peace himſelf: The *Hollanders*, jealous of his Power, ſet Bounds to his Pretenſions; and a Peace was propoſed, and concluded in five Days at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, *May* 2, 1668, by which he was forced to reſtore to *Spain French Comté*; but he retained *Flanders* to open the Ports of *Holland*, whoſe Ruin he had meditated at the Time he ſeemed to comply with all its Demands.

Being compelled for ſome Time to live in Peace, he fortified his Kingdom, repaired and beautified his Sea-ports, built Ships, and ſtrengthened and augmented his Forces by Sea and Land: He ſent new Colonies into *America*, the *Eaſt-Indies*, and the Coaſt of *Africa*; having thus ripen'd his Deſign to reduce *Holland*, which repoſed too great Confidence in the *Security* of *Treaties*, he bought over *Charles* II. of *England*, by a Sum of Money, to break his Alliance with the Republick. He alſo gain'd *Sweden*, the Elector of *Cologne*, and the Biſhop of *Munſter*, who had formerly joined the *Dutch* to ſtop his rapid Career, but who now abandoned them, and renew'd their Alliance with *France*, in Conſideration of the uſual Subſidies.

It is ſingular, ſays the *French* Hiſtorian, and deſerves to be remarked, that among all the Enemies which were going to fall upon this little State, there was not one who had a Pretence for a War. The Enterprize might juſtly be compared to the League between *Lewis* XII. the Emperor *Maximinian*, and the King of *Spain*, who had formerly plann'd the Deſtruction of the *Venetian* Republick, becauſe it was rich and proud.

All that human Prudence and Ambition are capable of contriving for the Deſtruction of a Nation, was now prepared by *Lewis* XIV. Againſt *Turenne*, *Condé*, *Luxembourg*, *Vauban*, great and experienced Commanders, an Hundred and Thirty Thouſand Soldiers, a prodigious Train of Artillery, and *Plenty of Money*, with which Attempts were made to *corrupt* the *Fidelity* of the Governors of the Enemy's Towns; all that *Holland* had to oppoſe, was the young Prince of *Orange*, aged Twenty-two Years, of a weak Conſtitution, who had never ſeen a Siege, nor a Battle, and Twenty-five Thouſand bad Soldiers.

The *French* Army, like a Torrent, ſwept all before them; they paſſed the *Rhine*, while the *Dutch* Cavalry, ſet to oppoſe them, inſtantly fled, the Infantry laid down their Arms, and begged for Quarter. *Doeſbourg*, *Zutphen*, *Nimegen*, *Skink*, *Norembourg*, and other Towns, were taken; and there were few Hours in which the King did not receive the Account of ſome Conqueſt. *Utrecht* ſent its Keys, and capitulated, together with the Province that bears that Name. *Overyſſel* and *Guelders* were ſubjected; and *Amſterdam* expected that the Moment of its Slavery or Ruin was at Hand. A Moment's Diligence would once have put this ambitious Monarch in the Poſſeſſion of that City; and that Capital being once taken, not only the Republick would have periſhed, but the Nation of *Holland* would no more have exiſted, and even the Land itſelf would ſoon have diſappeared. The richeſt Families, and thoſe that were moſt deſirous of Liberty, prepared to embark for *Nova Batavia*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*; the Country was laid under Water; the Ships were number'd that were capable to make this Voyage, and it was found that Fifty Thouſand Families might be embarked, who determined to ſeek a Refuge in the Extremities of the World. The Country Houſes, which are innumerable about *Amſterdam*, the Villages and neighbouring Towns, ſuch as *Leyden* and *Delft*, were overwhelmed; the Herds of Cattle were drowned in the Fields, and there was the greateſt Scarcity, eſpecially of freſh Water, among the Inhabitants.

In the midſt of theſe unjuſt Conqueſts, *Luxembourg*, one of the *French* Generals, impatient of a Diſappointment in an Attempt to reduce the *Hague*, was guilty of a Cruelty which ſerved to render the *French* compleatly odious. *Bodegrave* and *Swammerdam*, two rich and populous Towns, were abandon'd to be plunder'd by the Soldiers, as a Reward of their Fatigues; they ſet theſe two Towns on Fire, and by the Light of the Flames, committed all Kinds of Cruelty and Debauchery. [Such is the Humanity and Politeneſs, and ſuch the Treatment that we have to expect from the *French*.] *Turenne*, another General of the ſame Nation, ſoon after this, put the *Palatinate*, a fine fertile Country, full of populous Towns and Villages, to Fire and Sword; the Elector *Palatine*, from the Top of his Caſtle at *Manheim*, beheld two Cities, and Twenty-five Towns, in Flames; a Spectacle which excited both his Rage and Deſpair.

Lewis XIV. had his Penſioners in many of the Courts of *Europe*, but could not, in this critical Juncture, prevent the Emperor, the Empire, and *Spain*, from joining the *Dutch*, and proclaiming War againſt him; and the Parliament of *England* at laſt forced their King to ceaſe to be a mercenary Inſtrument of the Grandeur of *France*. With theſe Enemies had this ambitious Nation to contend, by whom ſhe was regarded as the common Enemy, and common Diſturber, of the Peace of *Europe*. It now became neceſſary for her to abandon the three Provinces of *Holland* with as much Expedition as they had been conquered. The Fruits of this Enterprize was, a bloody War to maintain againſt *Spain*, the Empire and *Holland* united; being abandoned by *England*, and at laſt by *Munſter*, and even *Cologne*, *Lewis* for ten Years ſuſtained all the Efforts of the Enemies that he had raiſed againſt him. At laſt, having bought *Dunkirk* (to the Reproach of that Nation) from the *Engliſh*; having wreſted *French Comté* from *Spain*, which he gave up at the Treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*; having added Half of *Flanders* to his Dominions, and having long been the Terror of his Neighbours for Cruelty, Injuſtice, and bold and well-concerted Deſigns, he was obliged in 1678 to conclude the Peace of *Nimegen*.

Here we may pauſe, and aſk ourſelves, what Leagues or Treaties, or what Obligations, civil or ſacred, are able to reſtrain the Ambition and Perfidy of *France*? *Lewis* XIV. without any Regard to his own ſolemn Renunciation; without any Regard to a Mother-in-law; in Defiance to the Conſtitution of *Spain*; and without Regard to the publick Welfare of *Europe*; without any Pretence or Provocation, carried Fire and Sword into the *Spaniſh* Dominions.

By the Treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, he gave up *French Comté*, but enlarged his Dominions, ſo as to retain a Part of *Flanders*; his Peace was, and indeed every *French* Peace is, as dangerous to the Liberties of *Europe* as his Wars. As ſoon as he had put all Things in Readineſs, without Reaſon or Juſtice, or the leaſt Provocation, he determined to deſtroy *Holland*, a flouriſhing and peaceable Commonwealth. In the Courſe of this War he forced *French Comté* from *Spain*, which he retains to this Day, tho' confirmed to its righful Sovereign by the laſt Treaty. Could any Thing be more cruel and inhuman, than to burn and deſtroy Towns and Countries, and to give all as Plunder to mercileſs Soldiers? What muſt we expect, if ſavage *Indians*, and the Dregs of a *French* Army, become our Maſters? How vain is it to talk of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and the Settling of Boundaries? What Rights, what Treaties or Agreements ſhall ever ſecure us from the Encroachments of *France*? We are now ſuperior to that active and unjuſt Nation, in this Part of the World; and the Ballance of Power in *North-America*, turns on this ſingle Point, who ſhall poſſeſs the Lands on the Shores of *Ontario* and *Erie*, and on the Banks of *Ohio*; to them the *Indian* Tribes muſt bow, and to them will belong the Profits of the *Indian* Trade. If that beautiful Country, more extenſive than *Old France*, becomes a Province of that Kingdom, farewel our Peace and Happineſs, our Religion and Liberty; they will harbour our Servants, hem in our Settlements, and will invade *Cheſapeak-Bay*, and *Hudſon*'s River, for the Benefit of Navigation; *New-York* has long been the Object of their Wiſhes, and the Trade of *Virginia* and *Maryland* will be the next Attempt; and can *Pennſylvania*, ſurrounded with ſuch Neignbours, maintain her Trade and Liberty?

They have treated other Nations, you ſee, in the ſame injurious Manner, and have forced ſeveral Provinces from their Neighbours; and nothing but their Want of Power can be our Security.

From the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Mr. GREEN,

YOU have incloſed the late Earl of Peterborough's *Tranſlation of one of the Speeches of* Demoſthenes, *who was a ſincere Lover of his Country, a great Stateſman, the moſt perfect Orator of his own Age, and, perhaps, the greateſt that ever lived, to the* Athenians *his Countrymen; occaſioned by* Philip, *King of* Macedon's, *declaring War againſt the City* Olynthus, *a Neighbour and new Ally of* Athens, *but otherwiſe a State independent of it. The Orator undertakes the Cauſe of the* Olynthians, *and pleads ſtrongly for ſending Succours to them; and ſhews that the Safety of* Athens *was included in that of* Olynthus; *that ſo long as the* Olynthians *were ſafe,* Philip *could never invade* Attica; *but that if* Olynthus *ſhould fall a Sacrifice to* Philip, *the Way to* Attica *would then be open to him. And had he met with the deſerved Succeſs among his Countrymen, and the other independent States of* Greece, *in his Endeavours towards an* UNION *amongſt themſelves, the better to exert their utmoſt Efforts for the Preſervation of their Liberties againſt the daily Encroachments of that artful and powerful Neighbour upon theſe States ſeparately,* Greece *in general, and* Athens *in particular, had not loſt their Liberties, nor fallen a Prey to his Treachery and boundleſs Ambition, as they very ſoon afterwards did.*

It may not, perhaps, be diſpleaſing to ſome of your Readers to know how this great Man ſpoke upwards of 2000 *Years ago, upon the Dangers of his Country: And tho' much of the Spirit of the Original muſt neceſſarily have evaporated in tranſlating from the* Greek *into* Engliſh, *yet, as under this Diſadvantage, it ſtill retains a very great Strength and ſound Senſe, it may not, even in this Dreſs, be undeſerving their Peruſal and Conſideration.*

Yours, &c. A. B.

The Firſt OLYNTHIAN.

I AM perſuaded, O Men of *Athens*, nothing can be more agreeable to your Deſires, at this Time, than the Propoſal of ſome Expedient, which may ſecure a happy Event to the publick Affairs now under Deliberation. They therefore who are ready to give their Opinions upon this Occaſion, may expect a favourable Hearing, whether they lay before you ſuch Thoughts as are well weighed and digeſted, or ſuch as offer themſelves upon the Spot, and ariſe from the Courſe of your Debates: For nothing is more likely to direct to a right Choice, than the expoſing to your View, Variety of Proſpects, and offering many Expedients to your Conſideration.

The preſent Opportunity, *Athenians*, calls upon you, and tells you, this is the Time effectually to provide for the Safety of your Allies, if you have any Regard to your own Safety. But ſo far am I from knowing whether you incline to follow the Advice, that I doubt whether you are diſpoſed to hear it as you ought; but this I know, it will not be ſufficient that you reſolve upon a War, (to avoid thoſe Miſtakes, which have already coſt you ſo dear) thought you arm with the utmoſt Diligence for the Relief of the *Olyntbians*; you muſt, at the ſame Time, take this farther Care, that they be ſpeedily acquainted with your Reſolutions and Preparations, and that the Preſence of your Embaſſadors may give them Courage from the Expectation of your Succours. I fear, if this be neglected, the cunning King of *Macedon*, ſo well inſtructed in all the Arts of managing Opportunities, he who knows ſo well when to recede, and when to puſh his Advantages, and whoſe Threats alone are to be depended upon; this Prince, I fear, may impute as a Crime to your Allies, the very Meaſures you take for their Relief, becauſe they are ſo diſproportionate and ſlow; and by turning himſelf every Way, and into every Shape, he may fruſtrate the Hopes you entertain from the preſent lucky Poſture of Affairs.

However, this Encouragement you have, *Athenians*, that the very Power of your Enemy, which appears ſo formidable, gives you a Proſpect of Succeſs. It muſt be confeſſed to be no ſmall Advantage to *Philip*, towards his Conqueſts, that he can impart or conceal his Secrets as he thinks fit, that he can unite in himſelf the Sovereign and the General, and, at the ſame Time, be the ſole Diſpoſer of his Treaſures; and that he can give Life and Vigour by his Preſence to all his military Operations. This enables him, I confeſs, to form and put in Execution thoſe ſpeedy and juſt Meaſures, which ſecure Succeſs to great Enterprizes: But then theſe Advantages, which make it ſo eaſy for him to conquer, are the ſtrongeſt Obſtacles to the Treaty, which he would willingly conclude with the *Olyntbians*; they leave no Room in the Hearts of the People for that Truſt and Confidence, which he would only make uſe of to betray them. They ſee plainly, they do not take up Arms for the Sake of Glory, or to ſave ſome Part of their Dominions; but are convinced, the War is neceſſary to prevent the total Ruin of their Country, and the eternal Loſs of Liberty. They are not ignorant, how he rewarded thoſe, who treacherouſly opened to him the Gates of *Amphipolis* and *Pydna*. In a Word, what can give more juſt Suſpicions to a Common-wealth, than the too near Neighbourhood of a potent Monarchy?

Theſe Conſiderations, and many others, juſtify me, O Men of *Athens*, when I take upon me to tell you, now or never you muſt turn your Thoughts entirely to War; now you muſt rouze your Spirits; now you muſt ſacrifice, with Pleaſure, Part of your Eſtates to ſecure the Reſt: In ſhort, you muſt be wanting to yourſelves in nothing that may be requiſite to the Common Safety. Have you any Reaſon, or the leaſt Pretence, to be excuſed from ſo doing? What have you more earneſtly deſired, than a Difference betwixt *Philip* and the *Olynthians*? What, by the general Voice of the People, ought to have been purchaſed at any Rate, That Fortune alone hath brought about, and given a Turn to Affairs highly to your Advantage. For, if they had engaged in a War, by your Perſuaſions, againſt the Common Enemy; if they had only eſpouſed your Intereſt, an Animoſity, inſpired by others, might, perhaps, have cooled, and they might have been leſs reſolute in a Quarrel, they would not have looked upon as their own. But now, when united to you by a ſelf-intereſted Revenge againſt *Philip*, when confederated with you by a Reſentment, which the bloody Injuries received from him, have created, and muſt continue, what Fear is there they ſhould ever go back? No, this Alliance muſt be cemented for ever by their Apprehenſions, and by their Reſentments. Let us make uſe then of this Advantage, ſo long deſired; and ſpeedily lay hold of theſe happy Moments, made precious by the Loſs of ſo many Opportunities.

Can that Day be remember'd with ſufficient Regret, when, entirely forgetting your own Intereſt, after the *Eubœan* Expedition, you rejected the Offers of *Hieras* and *Stratocles*, Embaſſadors from *Amphipolis*? who, from the Place from whence I ſpeak, uſed their utmoſt Solicitations, only in order to put their City into your Hands: Nevertheleſs, you were deaf and inexorable. Then you might have been Maſters of *Amphipolis*, if you would have been as kind to yourſelves as to the *Eubœans*, and as warm in your own Intereſt as you have been in theirs: Then, only by accepting the offered Advantage, you might have prevented all thoſe Miſchiefs, which have followed your Refuſal. In what a fatal Tranquility did you remain, when you received the News of the Sieges of *Pydna*, *Potidea*, *Methone*, and *Pegaſæ*, and other Places, which I omit naming, to avoid the odious Recital! You are now ſufficiently puniſhed by the Conſequences of your Inſenſibility; for, had you ſent ſpeedy Relief to the firſt of thoſe Places, when beſieged, as the common Rules of Prudence and Policy required, at this Day you would have found *Philip* more gentle and complying; but, by perpetually neglecting the Preſent, and vainly hoping that Time would adjuſt Matters, and bring them to a better Iſſue, you have raiſed that Prince to ſuch a Pitch of Glory, you have eſtabliſhed him in that high Degree of Power, that no King of *Macedon* could ever hope to have arrived at. And yet you need not deſpair, if you have Courage enough to make uſe of the preſent Opportunity, the *Olynthians* offer you, which reſtores the Probability of thoſe Advantages, you have ſo often neglected. Who can pretend not to ſee the particular Protection of the Gods in Bleſſings ſo often offered? And if we make a juſt Eſtimate of the repeated Favours of Heaven, what Soul but muſt be touched with the higheſt Gratitude? For, to what can we impute our Loſſes, but to the little Concern we have ſhewed to prevent them, while a ſuperior Power, never ceaſing to protect us, does yet point out a ſhort and ſecure Way of repairing all our former Miſtakes, by accepting the Alliances which are now propoſed, and has given us this farther Opportunity of providing for our Safety, and retrieving our Reputation, after having ſo long deferred our Ruin?

But

But we may compare the right Uſe of favourable Conjunctures to the proper Uſe of Riches. As the frugal Man, who knows both how to enjoy and to ſecure his Wealth, is ſenſible of the Favours of Fortune, while the waſteful Prodigal loſes at once his Gratitude and Eſtate; ſo thoſe, who neglect and do not improve the favourable Opportunities offered by the Gods, forget the Acknowledgments that are due to them; and the ſame Imprudence, which makes them unfortunate, makes them ungrateful; for, commonly, in the Minds of Men, the laſt Accident qualifies all the reſt, and impreſſes the Character of Misfortune, or Happineſs, upon the whole.

It is Time, *Athenians*, to reform our falſe Way of reaſoning, and our more extravagant Way of acting: Let us preſerve what remains, to prevent an eternal Stain upon our Reputation. Nor is our Intereſt leſs at Stake: If you diſmiſs thoſe who now ſolicit you, as you did the Embaſſadors from *Amphipolis*, if you ſuffer the *Olynthians* to be ruined, you aſſiſt your greateſt Enemy, and put it in his Power to carry his ſucceſsful Arms wherever he pleaſes. What Barrier ſhall ſecure you from the Conqueror of *Olynthus*? Will none of you, *Athenians*, look back to his inconſiderable Riſe? Will none of you conſider the rapid and ſurpriſing Progreſs of his Arms? Firſt, *Amphipolis* is taken; then *Pydna*; he next ſurprizes *Potidea*; then makes himſelf Maſter of *Methone*; from thence he falls upon *Theſſaly*; *Pheræa*, *Magneſia*, *Pagaſæ*, own his Power; and *Thrace* is the next Object of his Ambition: There he ſeizes and breaks Scepters at his Will; and out of the Ruins of Governments overthrown, and Kingdoms divided, he erects new Monarchies at Pleaſure. At laſt, a Diſeaſe gives ſome ſmall Stop to his Progreſs; but hardly is he reſtored to Health, when his natural Diſpoſition prevails; and, without the leaſt Intermiſſion to his Arms, he attacks the *Olynthians* with the utmoſt Fury. I ſhall ſay nothing of his Attempts againſt the *Pæonians*, the *Illyrians*, and againſt *Arymbas*. It may be aſked, perhaps, why I have mentioned ſo many of them, and to what Purpoſe this diſagreeable Recital of his Exploits? It is to convince you, to make you ſenſible, if poſſible, both how remiſs you have been in ſuffering theſe Encroachments upon your Neighbours, and how reſtleſs and enterprizing an Enemy you have to deal with, who, great as he is, is ſtill aiming to be greater, and can ſet no Bounds to his Ambition.

Conſider in Time, what muſt be the laſt fatal Scenes of the bloody Tragedy, if, while he acts the Part of an indefatigable Conqueror, you remain the patient and gentle Spectators of his unbounded Violence. Are any of our Citizens ſo weak-ſighted, as not to ſee the War is haſtening to them? It muſt be a voluntary Blindneſs in thoſe, who will not perceive, that the Calamities the *Olynthians* now endure, are the very ſame that they are preparing for themſelves. I fear, *Athenians*, you will at laſt meet the ſame Fate which attends thoſe Borrowers, who, if they can procure the Money they want, never conſider the Intereſt they muſt pay: The ancient Patrimony and Eſtate is ſoon conſumed by ſuch idle Prodigals, and their ſhort-lived Abundance flings them headlong into a tedious Poverty. I fear you will, ſome Time or other, pay the like deſtructive Reckoning for thoſe ſoft and eaſy Moments you now enjoy, thro' the fatal Remiſſneſs of your preſent Diſpoſition.

This Prince has a Character of Haughtineſs, which I am apt to believe he deſerves. How can People, who have known the Happineſs of Independence, loſe it, without Regret, under the Diſcipline of ſo ſevere a Maſter? His proſperous Succeſſes perſuade him he need keep no Meaſures with Mankind, and a happy Temerity encourages that enterprizing Humour, which is not always attended with Prudence. Thoſe, who beſt know how to acquire, do not always take the Meaſures moſt proper to ſecure their Acquiſitions.

This, *Athenians*, lay down for a Maxim: Whenever this Prince meets with a great Diſappointment, that Juncture is your lucky Hour, which you ſhould improve to the utmoſt. Send then your Ambaſſadors wherever your Intereſt requires them; ſerve in Perſon with your Troops; encourage the People by your Example; and ſet up the Standard of Liberty.

Take it for granted, in the like Circumſtances, *Philip* would never ſpare you; if he had the lucky Opportunity of a War upon your Frontiers, with what Fury would he fall upon the *Athenians*! and will you not, when you have it in your Power, venture to do that againſt him, which he would never want the Heart to attempt againſt you, were there a fair Occaſion: Remember, *Athenians*, you have now in your Choice, which of the Two ſhall be upon the Defenſive, whether you will, To-day, carry the War into *Macedonia*, or expect it, To-morrow, in *Attica*. You have it in your Power to ravage the Enemies Country, and ſecure the peaceable Poſſeſſion of your own. If *Philip* be once Maſter of *Olynthus*, his next Viſit is to you; and who ſhall hinder him? Shall the *Thebans* ſtop his Progreſs? Who knows, but, in their Reſentments againſt you, they may even prevent his Solicitations? Shall the *Phocæans*, they, who dare not think of defending themſelves without your Support? And whence have you any other Hope of an Oppoſition to him? Perhaps at that Time, *Philip* may not think of the *Athenians*: But from whence this Thought! Is it becauſe the *Athenians* do not now think of themſelves? What idle Expectations, when the fair Occaſion, and the inviting Facility, would encourage the moſt moderate and unattempting Perſons! Will thoſe great Deſigns be laid aſide, which he is ever meditating, and which, with an indiſcreet Confidence, he cannot forbear to publiſh in all Places? Surely, you are not now to learn the Difference between attacking *Philip*, and expecting his Invaſion. Deceive not yourſelves; were your own Troops, without any Prejudice from the Enemy, to encamp ſome Time in *Attica*, and to be maintained from thence, the Damages, the Country would ſuſtain by them alone, you would willingly repair at the Price of the late War: But whenever the diſmal Scene is to be played at your own Gates, and your Country proves the bloody Theatre of War, what Devaſtations, what Affronts muſt you expect, attended with the higheſt Infamy! Such Infamy as great Men would account the heavieſt Aggravation of their Ruin.

Are not theſe Motives ſtrong enough to incite you, without Delay, to ſend Succours to the *Olynthians*, and keep the War at a Diſtance? Should not the Rich concur in theſe Meaſures, which, for a ſmall Contribution, may preſerve to them a quiet Poſſeſſion of their Wealth? Should not the Young applaud them, and deſire to learn that Art of War, at *Philip*'s Coſt, in an Enemy's Country, by which they may be able to defend their own? Should not thoſe, who give Advice, encourage ſuch Meaſures as may render them ſafe in the Succeſs of their Counſels? Fools indeed, if they do not expect, in all Events, the ſame Uſage from you, which you receive from Fortune. May we all, by doing in our ſeveral Stations what we ought, conſpire with her to the Publick Good!

The following SPEECH *was made by Governor* GLEN, *of* South-Carolina, *to the new-choſen Aſſembly of that Province, on* Wedneſday, *the* 13*th of* November, 1754.

I KNOW no Province in a more happy and flouriſhing Condition than this; no Enemies interrupt the Peace we enjoy, no Parties diſcompoſe the Tranquility that reigns among us; and to crown all, we have the Smiles of Heaven upon our Labour, in conſtant and plentiful Crops: But, American Affairs are ſubject to ſudden Changes, this Sun-ſhine may be ſoon obſcured; and for ſome Time paſt Clouds have been gathering to the Northward that threaten to ruffle the Serenity of our Southern Skies; happy were it for us had they been timely diſperſed! But Matters ſeem to have now gone too far for an Eccleirciſſement; if you ſhall find this to be the Caſe, I doubt not that you will be of Opinion, that it is neceſſary to have Recourſe to Force, for we cannot be idle unconcerned Spectators, if the Subjects of a Foreign Prince have preſumed to make Encroachments on any Part of his Majeſty's Dominions on this Continent, tho' not within the Limits of this Province: I hope therefore, we ſhall loſe no Time, in concerting ſuch Meaſures, with other Provinces, as the common Safety of all the Provinces calls for.

In ſuch a Situation of Affairs, it is a great Comfort to me that I can promiſe myſelf the ready Aſſiſtance of the Council; I am ſenſible of the happy Effects of it upon every Occaſion: And it gives me particular Pleaſure, to ſee ſo many Gentlemen of Prudence and Conſideration elected by their Country to repreſent it in this New General Aſſembly; the Experience that I have had of former Aſſemblies forbids me to doubt of the Advice and Aſſiſtance of this; but yet, whoever happens to have the Helm in his Hand in ſuch a Conjuncture will find it a critical one. A watchful Eye muſt be kept upon the French, who at this preſent Moment are endeavouring to draw our Indians from our Intereſt. The greateſt Attention muſt be given to theſe Indians, for, though they be all in Treaty with us, yet they may not always prove ſo faithful as we have found them for ſome Years paſt; and, it muſt be conſidered, that they conſiſt of many Thouſands, all accuſtomed to the Uſe of Arms, and all acquainted with every Corner of the Country. But, Gentlemen, let us conſider, that the Eyes of all our own Indians, and of other Indian Nations, are at preſent open to the Behaviour of the Britiſh Provinces: If we permit the French to gain Ground, we ſhall certainly loſe the Indians; on the contrary, if we exert ourſelves properly, we ſhall for ever fix their Friendſhip, and I am perſuaded the French will never after chooſe to meaſure their Strength with ours on this Continent.

I know how unneceſſary it is, for me to ſay any Thing to animate you upon this great Occaſion. If the Subjects of an abſolute Prince can ſhew ſuch Keenneſs to enlarge their Maſter's Territories! What Spirit and Zeal ſhould inſpire the Sons of Liberty in the Defence of theirs? for, not only our Country, but our Conſtitution is worth contending for: We enjoy the happieſt and moſt perfect Frame of Government in the World; it is the Envy of all Nations; the Language of all Nations is, Who would not be a Briton? By this Conſtitution, this Colony, from ſmall Beginnings, has, in a ſhort Space of Time, become very conſiderable, and highly beneficial to Great-Britain: When our Fathers came from thence to ſettle here, they brought with them the Laws of the Mother-Country as their Birth-right; and a glorious Inheritance they are: They brought with them that ineſtimable Jewel, the Privilege of enacting Laws for their good Government, without which they could have made no Progreſs; this Privilege I hope we ſhall ever poſſeſs, in the ſame pure Manner we do at preſent, by three diſtinct Branches of the Legiſlature. The ſure Way to do ſo is, to continue to uſe the greateſt Care and Circumſpection in paſſing our Laws; to be cautious not to intrench upon His Majeſty's Prerogative and juſt Rights, who during the Courſe of his glorious Reign has never invaded the Privilege of the meaneſt of his Subjects; to paſs no Act by which the Trade or Navigation of Great-Britain may be affected, nor by which the Inhabitants of this Province may be put upon a more advantageous Footing than his Majeſty's Subjects of Great-Britain; and in general, to paſs no Law of an unuſual or extraordinary Nature, without inſerting a Clauſe ſuſpending the Execution thereof 'till his Majeſty's Pleaſure be known concerning the ſame.

J. GLEN.

(The Aſſembly's Anſwer to this Speech is only expreſſive of their Duty and Loyalty to his Majeſty; Affection for the Governor; a juſt Reſentment againſt the Encroachments of the French on the Britiſh Territories; and a becoming Reſolution to unite againſt every Invader, in the Defence of every Part of his Majeſty's American Dominions: After preſenting their Addreſs the 15th of November, the Day following they adjourned themſelves to the 6th of January.)

WARSAW, October 3.

THE General Dyet was opened here the 30th of laſt Month with the uſual Ceremonies. The Nuncios having aſſembled in their Chambers, M. Maſſalki, the Court's Treaſurer in Lithuania, and Nuncio of Grodno, who was Marſhal of the laſt Dyet, opened the Seſſion in Quality of Director of the Chamber, with a Speech wherein he exhorted the Aſſembly to proceed to the Election of a Marſhal; but the Nuncio of Wilkomirz ſtood up, and deſired, that, previous to all other Matters, he might be allowed to ſpeak of certain Affairs in which the Intereſt of the State was concerned. This Motion being oppoſed by the Majority, as contrary to the Conſtitutions of the Kingdom, there was no Poſſibility of making the Chamber agree, and ſo they adjourned to the next Day, but with as little Succeſs then as before, becauſe the Nuncio of Wilkomirz would not deſiſt from the Motion he had made. Yeſterday, as ſoon as the Chamber ſat, he declar'd that he would deſiſt from it, and not impede the Election of a Marſhal, upon Condition that they would engage, as ſoon as the Election ſhould be over, to uſe their Endeavours to get the Troops of the Crown withdrawn from the Town of Dubno, whither they had been ſent on Occaſion of the Affair of the Ordination of Oſtrog. This Propoſition was backed by ſeveral other Nuncios, who demanded, that Deputies ſhould be ſent to the King, in order to beſeech his Majeſty to apply ſome Remedy to the Differences which that Affair had occaſioned, before any other Buſineſs was taken in Hand. Divers Nuncios having diſapproved of this Motion, warm Debates enſued, in the Midſt of which a Nuncio of Wilna ſtarted a Difficulty concerning the Precedency of that Palatinate; ſo that the Director of the Chamber was obliged to adjourn them to this Morning, when they met again; but the whole Day has been ſpent without being able to agree about the Election of a Marſhal.

Paris, October 19. *According to the Advices brought by our India Ships, it was without Foundation, that certain Foreign Gazettes publiſhed, that the Portugueze Embaſſy was ſo well received by the Emperor of China, that he had granted Permiſſion to the Miſſionaries to preach the Goſpel throughout that Empire: The Perſecution ſtill rages againſt the Chriſtians, and this Embaſſy has been of no Service to the Miſſionaries, who oppoſe the idolatrous Worſhip of Confucius.*

LONDON.

October 22. *A Motion was made to bring on the Trial of the Perſons who had been taken into Cuſtody for ſelling the Iriſh Tickets, depending upon the Drawing of the late Dutch Lottery; when, after ſome Debates, the Court ordered the ſaid Trial to be poſtponed to the next Quarter Seſſions, which will be held in January.*

Laſt Saturday a remarkable Caſe happened in Goſwel-ſtreet. A Woman with Child, who died undelivered, being opened in the Preſence of the Phyſicians of the Lying-Inn-Hoſpital in Alderſgate-ſtreet, it appeared that the Head of the Child, and the Arm extended, had made their Way through the Womb, and were found lying among the Bowels: The Child was very much putrefied, and ſuppoſed to have been dead a conſiderable Time.

NEW-YORK, January 13.

A Letter from the Iſland of St. Euſtatia of a late Date, has the following Words in it, viz. "I am informed Capt. Broadhurſt *(who laſt New-York the 13th of September laſt bound to Madeira)* foundered at Sea forty Leagues to the Eaſtward of Antigua; and all Hands ſaved."

From Roxbury, in Morris County, Eaſt-New-Jerſey, we learn, That a few Weeks ago, one John Velzer's Wife, having a Pound of Gun Powder in a Baſon, and not dreading the Conſequence of going too near the Fire with it, a Spark (it was ſuppoſed) jumping into the Baſon, cauſed an Exploſion ſo great as to affect a Child that ſtood near it in ſuch a Manner that it died ſoon after, whilſt the Mother received little or no Damage thereby.

From the ſame Place we likewiſe learn, That a Servant Man belonging to one Matthias Auble, died ſuddenly there much about the ſame Time. And a Jury being called, and his Body opened by the Phyſicians, they judged his Death was occaſioned by the Cruelty of his Maſter a few Days before in chaſtiſing him for ſome Miſdemeanor; and Auble was immediately taken up and ſecured in the County Goal in order to be brought to Trial for the ſame.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.

Extracts of two Letters, from an Officer at Wills's *Creek, to a Gentleman here.*

Camp Mount-Pleaſant, December, 29, 17

"We have no News here, only that about a Week ago, came to the Camp fifteen *Indians*, Allies of the *Six Nations*, white Flag of Truce. We ſuſpected they were *French Indians*, they made their Speech to us with ſeven Belts of Wampum, told us, they came from ſeven Nations, on or near the Lake, ſpeak with us as Friends; and this Day, four of our friend *dians* came to us from Mr. *Croghan*'s, being ſent for on this ſion. To-day our Commander in Chief is to return an A to their Belts, the Purport of which ſhall inform you in my These *Indians* ſpeak good *French*, which leaves room to ſ they may be employ'd as Spies; however, they can obſerve thing to our Diſadvantage."

Camp Mount-Pleaſant, January 3, 17

"The Treaty with the *Indians* ended the laſt Day of the They inſiſted ſtrongly, that they came from ſeven Nation the Lakes, with ſeven Belts and Strings of Wampum, to Peace with their Brethren the *Engliſh*; and for that Purpoſ accordingly made a very long Speech, and received our An the ſame, with a very handſome Preſent, which they accepte great Joy and Thanks, declaring, that they would repre their Nations the Civility they had received from their Br the *Engliſh*.------If we can but get the *Indians*, we ſhall find a Method to manage the *French*, which is the chief we want to bring about; and I believe it is what the *Indi* general much deſire."

On Sunday the Cherokee Indians, mention'd in our laſt, from this Place, on their Way to Charles-Town, in South-Ca

Laſt Night a Fire broke out in a Houſe Carpenter's Shed in ket-ſtreet, but was happily extinguiſhed, without doing muc mage.

By Permiſſion of, and agreeable to, his Honour the Governo Inhabitants of this City, who incline to appear under Arms, t the Indian *King a ſmall Diſtance from this City, are deſired t their Attendance, with their Arms, at the State-houſe, To Morning at Ten a Clock.*

*** The Managers of the Lottery for the Benefit of the *demy*, hereby acquaint the Publick, That ſome of the Ticke maining yet unſold, and not knowing whether thoſe ſent neighbouring Provinces are all diſpoſed of, they are obliged to the Drawing till the firſt *Monday* in *March* next, at which they propoſe certainly to draw at the *Academy Hall*.

A LIST *of* LETERS *in the* Poſt-Office *at* Trenton, *Twenty-fifth of* December *laſt (not before advertiſed.)*

D

Edward Dunphy, *at Robert Pearſon's, Eſq; Nottingh*
Edward Dawſon, *Schoolmaſter at Amwell.*
William Dunken, *at Cranberry.*

E

William Evilman, *near Allentown.*

H

William Hulberd.

M

James Moor, *at Trenton.*
Jeremiah M'Cormick, *Monmouth County.*

R

John Rogers, *junior, near Trenton.*

W

William Wilcox, *at Kingſton.*
William Wilcocks, *at Princetown.*
Samuel Worth, *near Princetown.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, INWARD ENTRIES.

NONE.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Neptune, William Mallam for Virginia.
Sloop St. Andrew, Henry Alien M'Dougall for Jamaica.
----Suſannah, James Eſdaile for W. Indies.

CLEARED.

Ship Marlborough, Edward Dowers to Jamaica.
----Friendſhip, Samuel Laing to Liverpool.
Snow Dorothea Sophia, Michael Burke to Dublin.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, and to be ſold by

DAVID HALL,

At the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, following Books, viz.

FOLIO'S.

BOOK of common prayer; Salkeld's reports; Rudiment law and equity; Quarter waggoners; Gibbs's rules for d ing; Whitby on the new-teſtament; Prideaux's conne of the old and new-teſtament; Story's journal; Roberts's m commerce; and Hughes's natural hiſtory of Barbados.

QUARTO'S.

Bibles; Hanway's travels; Dodderidge's family expoſitor; worth's dictionary; Stevens's Spaniſh dictionary; Langley's b er's deſigns; Malcom's arithmetick; Price's carpentry; Hatto merchant's magazine; Boerhaave's chemiſtry; Biſſett on forti tion; Hoppus's architecture; Caribbeana; and Univerſal lib of trade and commerce.

OCTAVO'S.

Livy's Roman hiſtory; Locke on human underſtanding; on chriſtianity; Charron on wiſdom; Burnet's hiſtory of hi times; Lambert on education; Sidney on government; Buch an's hiſtory of Scotland; Anſon's Voyage; Bolingbroke's to Wyndham; Ditto's political tracts; Ditto on the ſtudy of ſtory; Ditto on parties; Boerhaave's aphoriſms; Barrow's lectu Helſham's lectures; Preceptor; Hutchiſon on beauty and virt Locke on government; Haller's Phyſiology; Love's ſurvey Edinburgh diſpenſatory; Gibbons's poems; Builder's diction Hiſtory of the Quakers; Bailey's Eraſmus; Le Clerc's hiſtory phyſick; Barrow's medicinal dictionary; Martin's diction Chalkley's journal; Chriſtian's magazine; Dennis's fable.; ſter's, Duchall's, and Evans's ſermons; New family inſtruct Molloy de jure maritimo; Dialogues on education; General book; Ellwood's life; Gordon's geography; Greenwood on cation; Graveſend's and Roning's philoſophy; Shaw's lectu Robinſon on the ſtone; Students law dictionary; Quincey's James's diſpenſatory; Nichols on the common prayer; New burgh eſſays; Nelſon's feſtivals; Hayes's negotiator's maga Mallet's life of Bacon; Mead on poiſons; Ditto on the natur ventilators; Boerhaave's materia medica; Melville's memo Lind on the ſcurvy; Lobb on fevers; General law of eſta Law of ejectments; Melmoth's Cicero and Pliny; Muſchenbro philoſophy; Revolutions of Sweden; Practice of piety; Pilgr progreſs; Preſent ſtate of Europe; Obſervations on Min Preſent ſtate of Britain; Stone's mathematical dictionary; lock on death and judgment; Supplement to Watts's logick;

*** A WET NURSE, with a good Breaſt of Milk, may hear of a Place at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, in *Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.*

Best possible image.

ope on the epiſtles and goſpels; Shuckford's ſacred hiſtory; Stenens's repreſentation of popery; Sharp's ſurgery; Letters concernng mythology; L'Eſtrange's Eſop; Trials per Pais; Select eſſays n trade and commerce; Titles for a common place book; Starket's projectiles; Thomſon on the ſmall-pox; Sellers's navigation; rowell's huſbandry; Townſend's preparative to pleading; Theoy and practice of commerce; Tillotſon's life; Turnbull on eduation; Tradeſman's lawyer; Varenius's geography; Hebrew alter; Woolaſton's religion of nature; Wingate's arithmetick; Ward's mathematician's guide; Weſt on the reſurrection; Worker's philoſophy; Deſcription of the iſlands of Scilly; Wilſon's avigation; Mihles's ſurgery; Jacob's law dictionary; Howe's lefſedneſs of the righteous; Haſeldon's ſeaman's aſſiſtant; Hillary on the ſmall-pox; Holmes's grammar; Female fables; Doker's phyſician's legacy; Clerk's inſtructor; Cheyne's Engliſh maady; Cambray's fables; Critical hiſtory of England; Complete onveyancer; Chriſtianity as old as the creation; Clerk's Engliſh utor; Clergyman's intelligencer; Hume's eſſays; Mair's bookkeeping; Keil's phyſicks; Kennet's Roman antiquities; Hebrew grammar; Burnet's devotions; Boccace's novels; Morgan's odern pleader; Le Dran's chirurgical operations; and Ditto's bſervations in ſurgery.

TWELVES.

Pope's works; Nature diſplay'd; Tillotſon's ſermons; Spectaor, Guardian, and Tatler; Turkiſh Spy; Gil Blas; The adventurer; La belle aſſemblée; Belles lettres; Bracken's farriery; Bolingbroke on the ſpirit of patriotiſm; The actor; Lucy Wellers; Sir Charles Grandiſon; Preſent ſtate of England; Letters from Felicia to Charlotte; Travels of Cyrus; Telemachus; Swift's works; Forbes's thoughts on religion; Tully's offices; Trublet's eſſays; Trader's companion; Salmon's and Eachard's gazetteers; Religion, a poem; Rowland's meaſuring; Philips's paſtorals; Paradiſe regain'd; Pope's Dunciad, and eſſays; Secret hiſtory of Perſia; Remarks on London; Hudibras; Complete conſtable; Pillars of prieſtcraft ſhaken; Pious country pariſhioner; Sewell's Ovid; Child and Gee on trade; Obſervations in ſurgery; Locke on education; Manners of the preſent age; Adventures of Ferdinand count Fathom; Memoirs of Brandenburgh; Culpepper; Stage-coach; Steel's miſcelianies; Short way to know the world; Trapp's confutation of popery; Temple on the Netherlands; David's repentance; Young chriſtian's guide; Boſton's fourfold State; Voltaire's ſe ect pieces; Seaman's vademecum; Lady's library; Landſdown's poems; King's Britiſh merchant; Hume's morals; Life of Parneſe; Land purchaſer's companion; Law on trade; Hutchiſon's moral philoſophy; Houſekeeper's pocket-book; Law on chriſtian perfection; Lover's ſecretary; Lawyer's library; Gentleman's accomptant; Handley's colloquia chirurgica; Hume's political diſcourſes; Fuller's proverbs; Terence's comedies; Freethinker; Fletcher's political works; Euclid; Dean of Coleraine; Dryden's Virgil; Claſſical dictionary; Betſey Thoughtleſs; Winter's evening entertainment; Moffet on health; Guthrie's memoirs; Ludlow's memoirs; Hubner's geography; Danois's novels; Dunlap's ſermons; Henry on the ſacrament; Peregrine Pickle; Barrow on contentment; Parnell's poems; Perſian letters; Cole's fables; Addiſon on medals; Shakeſpear's works; Dryden's eſſays; Whitcot's ſermons; Plutarch's lives; Behn's novels; Religious courtſhip; Maxims of Chriſtina queen of Sweden; Blackmore on the creation; Derham's phyſico-theology; Quinteſſence of poetry; Lives of the poets; Jenks's devotions; Shaftſbury's characteriſticks; Nye's diſcourſe on religion; Bennet's chriſtian oratory; Jamieſon on Virtue; Lives of the convicts, &c. &c. &c. With a variety of Pamphlets and Plays.

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RHEA and WIKOFF,

Who have removed their ſtore to where Mrs. Roberts kept a coffee-houſe, the fifth door from Black-horſe-alley, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,

BLack, blue, ſcarlet and drab colour'd broadcloths, fine ſcarlet ſerges, foreſt-cloths, black, blue, green and cloth colour'd ratinets, ditto ſhaloons, black, blue and cloth colour'd calimancoes, white, blue, pink and cloth colour'd tammies, pink, blue and cloth colour'd durants, croſs-bar worſted ſtuffs, fine yd. wd. ſilk hungarians, broad & narrow camblets, fine boil'd ditto, ſilk ditto, black, blue and ſcarlet everlaſtings, plain and ſtriped camblettees, ruſſels, damaſk, florettas, ſtarrets, fine harrateens, blue and crimſon chints for beds, black tiffany, Italian crapes, fine purple cottons, three colour'd ditto, printed calicoes, two blue large flowers for beds, purple ground calicoes, dark ground chints, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace, cloves, pepper, Weſton's ſnuff, Hoſe's damaſk ſhoes, ſilk and hair death head buttons, black horn waiſtcoat ditto, ſilk and hair twiſt, fine baladine and ſcarf ditto, women's ſcarlet and cloth colour'd cloaks, black and cloth colour'd hair ſhag, mens black and colour'd ſhammy gloves, ditto furr'd, womens white, colour'd and black glaiz'd gloves and mittens, ditto dy'd ſhammy, ditto white Bath & kid gloves, ſilk caps, white, black and cloth colour'd ſattins, black lutеſtring, ditto alamode, 7 8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, 7-8ths and yd. wd. tandems, 7-8ths garlix, Hamburgh long lawns, holland ditto, fine gulix holland, piſtol lawns, cambricks in pieces & patches, plain lawns in ditto, ſpotted and flower'd lawns, muſlins, napkening and clouting diaper, Ruſſia ditto, Iriſh & Ruſſia ſheeting, diaper and damaſk table-cloths, lutеſtring and roſeat handkerchiefs, lungee, ſecterſoy and culgee ditto, womens thread and cotton ſtockings, ozenbrigs, dowlas and princes linens, kerſeys, rugs and blankets, ſilk poplins, light and cloth colour'd baladine ſewing ſilk, ſuperfine embroidering ditto in ſhades, cloth, crimſon, pink, blue, yellow and black taffeties, broad and narrow perſians, 3-qr. and 7-8ths checks and ſtripes, yd. wd. yd. and 3-8ths, and 6 qr. linen and cotton checks, bed bunts, bolſter tickings, Scotch handkerchiefs, gartering, quality and firrets, ſtay cord, galoon and braid, paduaſoy and figur'd ribbons, narrow border'd ditto, flat and round ſilk laces, cotton ditto, pins, writing-paper, Scotch and colour'd threads, plain fuſtians, white and dy'd jeans, cotton counterpanes, brown and white buckrams, cap lace and edging, fine ſilver plated ſhoe and knee buckles, moulded ſteel ditto, ſquare ſteel and metal ditto, ſnuff-boxes, bone and buck horn knives and forks, cuttoes, ſealed and common penknives, ennamel'd handle ditto, braſs ſloat ditto, braſs and bone inkpots, thimbles, ſtay-hooks, braſs ſleeve-buttons, ſilver-ſet ſtone do. ivory and horn combs, metal buttons, ſmall ſciſſars, taylors ſhears, braſs cocks, locks, hinges, drawing-knives, handſaws, hammers, gimblets, raſps, files, chiſſels, adzes, broad axes, coopers vizes, frying pans, horſe-whips, double flint glaſs ware, FF gunpowder, pewter, crown glaſs, felt hats, drab colour'd Manchеſter velvet ſhapes, worſted caps, red and green worſted pluſhes, mens and womens worſted ſtockings, womens worſted ſhoes, Engliſh ſteel in half faggots, draining and diaper web, ſmoothing irons, proſpect and ſplinter-locks, trading, fence pan and half bridle gun-locks, 6 inch braſs knob'd locks, 6 and 7 inch caſe braſs ditto, ſtock ditto, common, ſecret and Bridgewater padlocks, cloſet and cheſt ditto, ſhoemakers awl blades and pinchers, plaiſtering trowels, folding gauging-rods, Gunter's ſcales, two feet rules, Rhode-Iſland, ſhort cannon, Dutch and double chain bitts, mens and womens iron and braſs ſtirrups, perch-hooks; a variety of braſs handles and eſcutcheons, tuft nails, box-irons, wire ſnaffles, colt and rippon ditto, common and fine poliſh'd ſpring ſnuffers, ſquare ſtaples, braſs and white garniſhing nails, race ſetts, ſetts of hearted deſk-locks, knitting-pins, an aſſortment of fine ſnuff-boxes, pearl ear-rings, chafing-diſhes, battins, 6 to 14 ounce tacks, clout and trunk nails, long handle frying-pans, 4, 10, 20, and 24d. nails, fine Dutch painted tea-tables, &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

BRoke out of Cape May county goal, on the ſecond of January inſt. a man, named Jacob Bennet, born in Bucks county, is about 42 Years of age, about five feet eight inches high, of a freſh complexion, and can talk Low Dutch well: He is a Wampum-maker by trade. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Bennet in any goal, ſo as he may be had again, ſhall receive Four Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, from JOHN SHAW, ſheriff of Cape-May county. ⊕

To be SOLD, very reaſonable,

A Plantation and tract of land, in Kent county on Delaware, whereon doctor Henry Jaffray, deceaſed, lately lived, adjoining to Duck-creek town, containing about 200 acres of land, being a pleaſant ſituation, within a mile of Duck-creek landing, with a large commodious brick dwelling-houſe, outhouſes, barn, and two orchards, with other good improvements thereon. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to HENRY FARSONS, living near the premiſes, or to EDMUND KEARNY, in Philadelphia.

N. B. Said Kearny, at his ſtore, the corner of Cheſtnut and Water-ſtreets, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet wharff, hath a good aſſortment of European and India goods imported in the laſt ſhips from London, which he will ſell very cheap for ready money. All perſons indebted to him, whoſe debts are become due, are once more deſired to make immediate payment, or they may ſhortly expect to be compelled thereto by law. Tbc. 6 w.

To be SOLD,

SEveral parcels of land, in Weſt-Jerſey, viz. one tract of well-timber'd land, containing about 255 acres, within a mile of Mountholly, extending on the South branch of Rancocus-creek, where the tide flows, adjoining to the old bridge on the country road; it is very conveniently ſituated for ſending timber and cord-wood to Philadelphia; it hath a large ſtream of water running thro' it, ſufficient for a mill, and is ſuppoſed to have about 40 acres of ſwamp, which is capable of being made into good meadow at a ſmall expence. Alſo ſeveral tracts of cedar-ſwamp, which by the ſurveys are called 180, 65, 50, and 19 acres, and are all ſituated near a navigable branch of Mullicas's river, in Egg-harbour. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe all, or any of thoſe tracts, may have them on reaſonable terms, and a conſiderable time for payment of the purchaſe-money. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN SMITH, in Philadelphia.

To be SOLD,

A Likely young Negroe man, about 20 years of age, country born, has had the meaſles, and ſmall-pox, fit for town or country buſineſs. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office.

To be SOLD or LETT,

ABout nine acres of ground, with a good dwelling-houſe, orchard, garden, and ſundry other conveniencies, ſituated on Moyamenſing road, a mile and a quarter from Philadelphia. The purchaſer, on giving ſecurity, and paying intereſt, may have any reaſonable time allowed for payment of the principal.

Alſo to be lett on a ground rent, A lot in Market-ſtreet, to the eaſtward of where Charles Brockden lives, and ſeveral lots between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, in Fourth-ſtreet, adjoining the Indian Queen ſouthward, and ſundry other lots in ſaid city; enquire of ANTHONY MORRIS, jun. Tbc. 2 m.

A Publick vendue will be opened next Saturday, at the houſe of Joſeph White, in Second ſtreet, near the Death of the Fox, at one o clock, and will be continued (if nothing extraordinary prevents) every firſt and third Wedneſdays in each month, or oftner as goods are brought; where will be expoſed to ſale, ſundry ſorts of merchandize, pewter, houſhold furniture, &c. &c. where ſuch who pleaſe to favour me with the ſelling of any kind of goods, either by large or ſmall quantities, may depend on my fidelity and diſpatch in the ſale thereof, on low commiſſions. Goods are taken in at my Houſe, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, but if in caſks, or ſuch heavy goods, I will give an order where to ſtore them, which ſhall be ſtored till ſold, without charges to the owners, by your friend to ſerve, RICHARD WAGSTAFFE, Clerk to ſelf and company.

N. B. Any perſons who pleaſe to have their goods ſold at their own houſes, will be attended on reaſonable terms.

SCHEME

Of a LOTTERY, for raiſing 3000 Pieces of Eight, for the Uſe of the ACADEMY at Philadelphia.

THE Purchaſe of Ground and Buildings for the Academy, the Alterations and Improvements that were neceſſary to accommodate the Scholars, and the furniſhing of the ſeveral Schools, having, all together, prov'd an Expence far beyond their firſt Expectation, the Truſtees, deſirous as ſoon as poſſible to compleat their Plan, for the Good of the Publick and of Poſterity, find themſelves under a Neceſſity of obtaining ſome Aſſiſtance by way of Lottery: And as ſeveral Lotteries have, ſince the Founding of this Academy by Subſcription, been carried on and encouraged here, for the Benefit of Schools and Colleges in the neighbouring Provinces, 'tis hoped it will not be thought leſs reaſonable that we ſhould at length have one for the Benefit of our own. Thoſe who in this way have lately contributed liberally to Matters of mere *external Ornament* to the City, will doubtleſs more chearfully encourage the Academy; an Undertaking which aims at *adorning* the Minds of our Youth with every Excellence, and rendering them really uſeful and ſerviceable Members of Society.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
3	of	1000 each,	are	3000
6	of	500	are	3000
12	of	250	are	3000
24	of	125	are	3000
48	of	62 & a half,	are	3000
1000	of	5	are	5000
1093 Prizes,				
3907 Blanks,				
5000 Tickets, at Four Dollars each, are				20,000

The Money to be paid to the Poſſeſſors of Prizes as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſhed, *Twenty per Cent.* being firſt deducted from the 93 larger Prizes; but the 1000 ſmall Prizes to be paid without any Deduction, which reduces the Deduction on the whole to *Fifteen per Cent.*

The Drawing to begin punctually on Monday, the third Day of March next, or ſooner if ſooner full. The Prizes to be publiſhed in this Gazette.

The following Perſons are appointed Managers of this Lottery, viz. Meſſieurs William Allen, John Inglis, William Maſters, Samuel M'Call, junior, Joſeph Turner, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Leech, William Shippen, Philip Syng, Phineas Bond, Richard Peters, Abraham Taylor, William Plumſted, and Thomas Cadwallader, who are to give Bond, and be on Oath for the faithful Performance of their Truſt.

Prize-Money not demanded within ſix Months after the Drawing is finiſhed, to be deemed as generouſly given to the Academy, and applied accordingly.

Tickets are now ſelling by the Managers at their reſpective dwellings, and by *William Franklin* and *David Hall.*

VEry good Lamp-black ſold at the New-Printing-Office.

Juſt imported from London, in the Lydia Capt. Reeve, and to be ſold exceeding cheap for preſent money, or ſhort credit, by

THOMAS PRESTON,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, next door to Joſhua Maddox's Eſq; and nearly oppoſite the Friends Meeting-houſe,

FOur-penny, 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. nails, wrought anvils, ſmiths vizes, iron pots, 10 by 8 crown glaſs, felt hats, ſuperfine, middling, and coarſe broadcloths, bearſkin coating, kerſeys, duffils, foreſt cloths, ſhaloons, tammies, durants, ruſſels, calimancoes, worſted damaſks, corded poplins, rugs and blankets, half-thicks, flannels, red bays, all ſorts of muſlins, cambrick and lawns, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yd. wd. and 9-8ths Iriſh linens, of all prices, Ruſſia, Pruſſia, & princes linens & ſileſias, all ſorts of Manchеſter & cotton checks, cotton hollands, bed ticks, German and Iriſh ozenbrigs, brown heſſen and brown rolls, camblets, camblettees, and everlaſtings, worſted caps, cruels and marking canvas, printed linens, cottons, chints and bed patterns, whited brown buckrams, hair cloths, mohair and ſcarf twiſt, dyed pillows, and thickſets, cotton romals, blue and white linen handkerchiefs & bandanoes, ſhort cloaks & capuchins, all ſorts of haberdaſhery and cutlary wares, pewter diſhes, baſons, ſpoons, tea-pots, cream-jugs and ſalts, copper tea-kettles, boxes of tinned plates, beſt London ſteel, F F gunpowder, ſhot, pig lead, all ſorts of wire, iron plates, handſaws and files, ſcale beams, Weſton's ſnuff, horſe whips, flat irons, playing cards, writing paper, pins and needles, red leather trunks, looking-glaſſes, coffee-mills, loaf ſugar, cinnamon and pepper, Leghorn hats, worſted ſtockings, mantua ſilk, luteſtrings, ſewing ſilk, ſaltpetre, glauber and epſom ſalts, flour of brimſtone, copperas, verdigreaſe in bags, antimony Jeſuits barks, aſſafoetida, camphire, and ſundry other drugs, and chimical medicines to be ſold exceeding cheap. Tbc.

THE partnerſhip between JAMES WALLACE, and GEORGE BRYAN, of this city, merchants, will very ſoon determine; wherefore all perſons indebted to them are deſir'd to pay: And thoſe who have any demands on them, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, and receive payment.

N. B. The goods on hand will be ſold exceeding cheap, for ready money. Tbc.

SAMUEL NEAVE,

INtending to go to England next ſpring, deſires all thoſe that are indebted to him above twelve months, to make ſpeedy payment. He has now by him a large aſſortment of goods, which he will ſell very cheap, viz. Fine, ſuper and ſuperfine broadcloths and drabs, beaſkins, duffils, naps, red and ſcarlet flannels, red ſtriped blankets, fine and middling blankets in pairs, worſted damaſks, camblets, tammies, durants, calimancoes, ſhaloons, rattinets, ozenbrigs, 7-8ths garlix, diapers, gulix hollands, Ruſſia ſheeting linens, cambricks and lawns, in pieces and patches, long lawns, piſtol lawns, bluſh, pink, black and white half yard perſians, buckram, buttons and mohair, 3 qr. 7-8ths, yard, and yard and half wide linen and cotton checks, mens and womens hoſe, ſilk and worſted caps, ſilk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, writing-paper, horſe-whips, beſt king Harry the eighth's cards, coat and breaſt metal buttons, ſleeve-buttons, ink-powder, pins, needles, ſnuff-boxes, ſhoe and knee-buckles, thimbles ſpectacles, awl-blades, ſhoe tacks, ſhoe-hammers and pinchers, ſize-ſticks, ſpoons, ivory dandriff combs, ſealing wax and wafers, ſilk, cotton and thread laces, ribbons and firrets, bobbins, tapes, ribbon, ſprig and ſtriped cotton tapes, white and colour'd threads, garters and bindings, ſewing ſilks, a variety of ſpring and table knives, ſciſſars, braſs inkpots, braſs compaſs dials, neſts of gilt trunks, braſs and iron candleſticks, coffee-mills, tea-kettles, warming pans, pewter tankards, ſconce and pier plain and gilt looking-glaſſes, box-irons, flat-irons, carpenters hammers, gimblets, augers, chiſſels, files, locks, latches, hinges, hobnails, ſprigs, adzes, broad axes, weeding-hoes, hand ſaws, croſs-cut-ſaws, clout, loop and tuft nails, ſtirrup-irons, girt-buckles, diaper and ſtraining-web, blue and green ſadlers lace, blue, green and ſcarlet fringe, blue and green pluſh, London ſteel, nails, gunpowder, lead, ſwan ſhot, and wool-cards. Alſo a large quantity of choice Madeira wine. Tbctf.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Liverpool, and to be ſold by

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold reaſonably, by

THOMAS FITZSIMMONS,

At his ſhop, the corner houſe of Cheſtnut and Second-ſtreets, oppoſite to Mr. Stretch's watchmaker,

ELL wide ſuperfine Cyprus plain gauze, ſuperfine Paris nett, yard wide ditto, ſuperfine flower'd ſprigg'd and ſpotted gauze, a very neat aſſortment of rich ſpangled ſilver ſtomachers of various kinds, ſilver ſpangled and plain ſhapes for ſhoes, ſilver ſpangled girdles and flowers, ſilver pompoons and Egreets, a large aſſortment of ſilver'd and plain blown laces and gimps, gauze caps of the neweſt faſhions, Bruſſels and Mecklin lace, ſattin and gauze ſtomachers, French wax necklaces crinkled, ſtone necklaces ſet in ſilver, flower'd ſattin hats and plain ditto, all ſorts of leather mount and other fans, India and Engliſh damaſk, velvets, 3 qr. and half ell wide wide paduaſoys, ſtrip'd luteſtrings, taffeties, black and cloth colour'd tabbies, perſians, half ell wide ſarſnets, Engliſh and India ſilks, velvet and cotton ſhapes, brocaded cottons, calicoes, printed linens, ſuperfine bag and gulix holland, Iriſh ditto, 7 eights and yard wide Iriſh linens, yard, 6 qr. and ell wide muſlins, very fine cambricks and lawns, ſtrip'd, plain and flower'd, flower'd and ſpotted minionet ditto, men and womens flower'd lawn ruffles, a neat aſſortment of the neweſt faſhion'd ribbons, true ſilver paduaſoy and gauze ribbons, ſilver flower'd ſilk ſhoes, worſted ditto, thread and cotton hoſe, diaper and damaſk napkening, tablecloths, camblets, calimancoes, yard, 3 qr. and ell wide checks, men and womens lamb and kid gloves, Manchеſter tapes, and ſundry other goods, too tedious to mention.

N. B. As ſaid Fitzſimmons has imported the above Goods from London at the firſt coſt, and is determin'd to have freſh ſupplies by every convenient opportunity, ſuch ladies and gentlemen as are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, may always depend on being ſerv'd with the neweſt and moſt faſhionable in their kind that can be got, and at the loweſt rates. ⊙ 7s. 6d. Tbc.

GEORGE OKILL,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, a little above Arch-ſtreet, very cheap for ready money, or three months credit,

BRoadcloths, kerſies, plains, frize, ſcarlet, red and white flannel, ſhaloons, tammies, calimancoes, red, brown and drab colour'd halfthicks, rugs and blankets, green naps, emboſſed ſerge, mens ribb'd worſted ſtockings, womens plain ditto, mens ribb'd and plain yarn ſtockings, Scotch thread, drab colour'd duffils, mohair, buttons and twiſt, writing paper, metal buttons, 6 qr. yd. and 3-8ths, yd. wd. 7-8ths, and 3 qr. wide cotton and linen checks, pipes, delf, flint, yellow, and flat ware, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12, and 20 penny nails, fine ſalt, &c. Alſo Muſcovado ſugar, melaſſes, and coffee. Tbc. 3 Ms.

SAMUEL GRISLEY,

In High-ſtreet, commonly call'd Market-ſtreet, a little below the Jerſey-market, a green lamp before the door,

CONTINUES to ſell choice old Madeira wine by the quarter caſk, gallon and quart, old Jamaica ſpirit, French brandy, and Liſbon wine, by the gallon and quart, white wine, canary or ſack, and claret, by the bottle. Where gentlemen, maſters of veſſels, &c. may have it bottled off for ſea; alſo for country taverns, and funerals, any quantity of each above a pint. ⊕ 5s. Tbc.

*** To be LETT, the Houſe in *Third-ſtreet*, two Doors above *Church-alley*, where the POST-OFFICE was lately kept. Enquire of JOHN MIFFLIN, Eſq; or Mr. AMOS STRETTELL.

Best possible image.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold at the houſe of John Kelly, in Hill-town, at 2 a clock, on the 27th day of this inſtant January, a meſſuage, tenement and tract of land, ſituated in Hill-town aforeſaid, bounded as follows, beginning at a cheſtnut-tree, from thence extending by John Vaſſine's land, N. W. 222 perches; thence by Evan Matthias's land, S. E. 138 perches, and S. W. 58 perches; thence by Morris Morris's land, S. E. 84 perches; thence by James M'Calliſter's land, N. E. 74 perches; thence by Archibald Hamilton's land N. W. 66 perches, N. E. 74 perches, and S. E. 66 perches; thence by Bartholomew Young's land, N. E. 20 perches to the place of beginning; containing 150 acres and a quarter, be it more or leſs, late the property of Bartholomew Young, deceaſed; taken in execution at the ſuit of Peter Turner, merchant, in Philadelphia, by

WILLIAM YEARDLEY, ſheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, on the premiſes, A meſſuage, tenement, and lot of land, ſituated in the townſhip of Richlow on the 28th day of this inſt. January, bounded as follows; on the north upon land of Robert Penroſe, on the eaſt on land of the ſaid Penroſe, on the ſouth upon land of James Morgan, and on the weſt upon a road that leads to the Great Swamp Meeting-houſe, containing about two acres, be it more or leſs, it being the late property of James Morgan, taken in execution at the ſuit of Mordecai Yarnall, Merchant, in Philadelphia, by

WILLIAM YEARDLEY, ſheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of doctor Reeſe Jones, deceaſed, late of Chriſtiana bridge, in the county of Newcaſtle, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment: And thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, in order to be ſettled by Evan Morgan, and wife, and John Watſon, adminiſtrat. ⊕

To be ſold, by the Subſcriber,

A Plantation, ſituated in Weſt-Caln, Cheſter county, containing 276 acres of land, 14 acres of which is mowable meadow, and much more may be made, well water'd and timber'd, with a houſe, barn, and two orchards. There is ſome proſpect of a mine in ſaid lands. The title is free. The purchaſer paying part of the money, may have reaſonable credit for the remainder. For terms of ſale, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. JOHN ROBINSON.

RUn away on the 19th of December laſt, from the Caſtle ſaw-mill, a ſervant man, named James Sims, a tall ſlim man, about 40 years of age, has a red face, large noſe, pretends to be a cooper, and is a great talker: Had on when he went away, a light-iſh grey kerſey great coat, with leather buttons, and a jacket partly the ſame, leather breeches, about half worn, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, and a frock of the ſame, a pair of mouſe colour'd ſtockings, half worn ſhoes, with pewter buckles, and an old beaver hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him to his maſter in Croſwicks, Burlington county, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo as he may be had again, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ⊕ MATTHIAS VANHORNE.

All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to carry him off.

To be SOLD,

Fifty-ſix acres of land, in the townſhip of Radnor, Cheſter county, divided into four fields, with a good ſpring in each field, adjoining a publick road, leading from Coneſtogo road by Humphrey's mill to Philadelphia, ten miles diſtance from thence, very convenient for ſtore-keeping, or any tradeſman. For terms, enquire of Ann Miller, of Haverford, at the ſign of the Buck, near the premiſes. ‖

RUn away about the latter end of laſt October, from Edward Lewis, of Philadelphia, labourer, a Welch ſervant woman, named Margaret Llewellin, about 30 years of age, of a middle ſtature, ſandy complexion, and hath been us'd to be troubled with hyſterick fits: Had on a lead colour'd gown, green petticoat, and a new bonnet. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as her maſter may have her again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ⊕ EDWARD LEWIS.

JOHN WHITE, Staymaker,

LAtely arrived from London, at the ſign of the blue Stays in Front-ſtreet, next door but one to Cheſtnut ſtreet, Makes and mends all ſorts of womens and child ens ſtays, and womens jumps, in the neateſt manner, and after the neweſt faſhion, at the moſt reaſonable rates, and with immediate diſpatch. †

THere is at the plantation of William Coulton, in Blockly townſhip, a ſtray'd colt, ſuppoſed to be about 9 months old. The owner proving his property, and paying the charges, may have it again. ⊕

To be SOLD, by

WALLACE and Company,

At the houſe of Joſeph Turner, Eſq; in Front-ſtreet,

LOAF ſugar; ſingle refin'd, at TWELVE PENCE per pound; double refin'd, at EIGHTEEN PENCE per pound. Tbctf.

RUN away on the 11th ult. from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Caſtle, An Iriſh ſervant man, named Hugh Carberry, of middle ſtature, about 20 years of age, is very talkative: Had on when he went away, A blue jacket, without lining, with braſs buttons, an under jacket, of ſtriped ſtuff, with white metal buttons, check ſhirt, felt hat, worſted cap, buckſkin breeches, white woollen ſtockings, and good ſhoes; his eye-brows is remarkable for heavineſs. He has been uſed to the ſea, and it is ſuppoſed he will endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel. He is a good deal acquainted in the upper counties. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward if taken in New-Caſtle county, and Forty Shillings if in any other county, paid by *John Thompſon*.

N. B. The breeches are remarkable, being pieced all round between the thighs and waiſtband. 5 w.

To be SOLD or LETT,

A Plantation, ſituated in Oxford townſhip, near the church, within 8 miles of Philadelphia, containing 300 acres, about one half cleared, the other well wooded, 22 or 23 acres of meadow, and more may be made, about 200 apple-trees, moſt of them beginning to bear, as many bearing heart cherries, and ſome peach trees, a large ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, four rooms on each floor, good cellars, two kitchens, and a chamber over each; it is made to ſuit either one or two families, a large milk-houſe, and a well of fine water in one of the kitchens, two barns and two ſtables, beſides other out-houſes. If it ſhould be more convenient for the purchaſer, the quantity of land may be leſſened, 60 or 70 acres to be divided off, where there is already a new ſettlement making. He may alſo enter upon the premiſes the 25th of March next, and be allowed time for payment, paying intereſt and giving ſecurity if required. For further particulars, enquire in Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Market-ſtreets, for

Tbc. SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE.

To be ſold by

THOMAS ELLIS,

Glazier, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite Black-horſe-alley,

SHeet lead, mill'd or caſt bar ditto, Briſtol glaſs, of ſundry ſizes, by the box or retail, London crown ditto, of any ſize, fit for clocks, ſamplars, pictures, white lead, red ditto, vermilion, Perſian blues of ſundry ſorts, leaf gold, looking glaſſes, linſeed oil, ſtreet lamps, &c. T b c t f.

To be SOLD,

ACommodious brick houſe, 18 feet front, and about 27 feet back, with back buildings thereto belonging, ſituated at the upper end of Fourth ſtreet, Philadelphia, the lot extending from Fourth-ſtreet 175 feet to a ſtreet 45 feet wide, ſubject to a ground rent of 36 s. ſterling, per annum. Alſo to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, living in the uppermoſt houſe in Water-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet, Variety of pine, cedar, poplar and walnut inch and half-inch boards, beech, and divers ſorts of other plank and ſcantling, either large or ſmaller bills, bedſted ſtuff, &c. at reaſonable rates, by WILLIAM RAKESTRAW.

To be SOLD, by

THOMAS RICHE,

At his houſe in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, three doors from the corner of Arch-ſtreet,

CHOICE muſcovado ſugar, in hogſheads and barrels, Weſt-India rum, cotton, melaſſes, piemento, china, very rich paduaſoys, of all colours, and a parcel of fine hollands. ⊕

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL READ, baker, deceaſed, either by note, bill, book or talley, are deſired to pay or ſettle the ſame with the ſubſcriber: And thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, prov'd, that they may be paid by the adminiſtratrix. ⊕ DOROTHY READ.

To be SOLD,

ALikely young Negroe wench, with a female child near two years old, is fit for town or country buſineſs; they may be ſold together or ſeparate. Enquire at the New-Printing Office. ⊕

To be SOLD,

FIVE lots of ground, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia; one of them containing in breadth on the ſaid ſtreet 20 feet, and in length 89 feet, bounded weſtward by Second-ſtreet, ſouthward by a 12 foot alley, dividing this from Joſhua Emlen's meſſuage and ground, eaſtward by a three foot alley, and northward by other ground; another of the ſaid lots being in breadth on the ſaid ſtreet 18 feet, and in length 92 feet, bounded weſtward by the ſaid ſtreet, and northward by a 4 foot alley, dividing this from Robert Rawlinſon's meſſuage and ground, with the free liberty and privilege of the ſaid 4 foot alley, and of building over the ſame alley, and of the party wall of the ſaid Robert Rawlinſon's meſſuage; the other three lots are ſituated on the north-ſide of the ſaid 12 foot alley, containing in breadth each 16 feet 10 inches, and extending in length to the ſaid 4 foot alley 66 feet, with the privilege of the ſaid 4 foot and 10 foot alleys, and of another 10 foot alley, running along the eaſt-ſide of the eaſtermoſt of the ſaid 3 lots. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe all or any of the ſaid lots, may apply to Septimus Robinſon, Eſq; in Mulberry-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to James Worrell, in Vine-ſtreet. The title is indiſputable.

Imported in the Myrtilla, Capt. Budden, from London, and to be ſold cheap for ready money, or ſhort credit, by

MATTHEW CLARKSON,

At his ſtore, in Water ſtreet, next door to Mr. Samuel Shoemaker,

BLUE, green, red, & brown, halfthicks, plains, kerſeys, Foreſt cloths, low priced broadcloths, Spaniſh ditto, beaver coatings, nap'd ditto, blue, green and Saxon green duffils, 7-qr. 8-qr. ſpotted rugs, 9 qr. white ſpotted ditto, 8-qr. and 9-qr. green yarn ditto, 7-qr. 8-qr. and 9 qr. blankets, womens ſhoes, beſt gunpowder, wine-glaſſes, of the neateſt and neweſt faſhion; a neat Mahogony diagonal mirrour and proſpects, Metzotinto pictures and paintings on glaſs, role brimſtone, by the hogſhead or hundred weight, nails, ſteel, frying-pans, with a variety of other goods, both European and India. T. b. c. t. f.

Lately imported, in the laſt ſhips from London and Briſtol, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM FISHER,

In Water-ſtreet, where Samuel Hazard lately liv'd,

ENGLISH and Lubeck duck, ozenbrigs, brown rolls, 10 and 11 nail, 3 qr. 7 eights, yard wide and 6 qr. cotton and linen checks, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, ſpotted lawn, long lawn, piſtol lawn, tandem garlix, nuns holland, humhums, coſſees, tanjebs, Engliſh and India black and colour'd taffeties, princes linen, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, an aſſortment of Iriſh linen and cheeſe cloth, Iriſh dowlas, buckram, hempen Ruſſia linen, cotton hollands, calicoes, printed linens, linen handkerchiefs, holland tapes, twiſt, white and colour'd threads, nonſopretties ſuperfine ermin, ginghams, bedticking, cherryderry, jeans, plain figur'd and white fuſtians, quality binding, firret, cotton laces, ribb'd ſhirt buttons and wier'd ditto, waiſtcoat ditto, figur'd and ſcarlet gartering, baladine ſilk, mens and womens white and brown thread hoſe, womens clogs, gauze handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton ditto, pink in grain ditto, mens and womens gloves and mittens, pins and needles, mens and boys felt hats, blue and cloth colour'd ſaggathies, tammies, durants, long and ſhort duroys, blue and cloth colour'd camblet, calimancoes, an aſſortment of ſtockings, and patterns for breeches, 8 and 9 qr. rugs, ſtrip'd duffils, German ſerges, foreſt cloths, beaver coating, ſtrip'd linſey, Iriſh poplin, yard wide ſtuffs, ſhaloons, ſcarff death head buttons, ſilk and hair twiſt, with a neat aſſortment of broadcloth in pieces and ſuits, white metal buttons, mens and womens horſewhips, nutmegs, mace, bohea and beſt hyſon tea, copperas, ginger, F and FF gunpowder, ſhot, hogſheads of chalk, Spaniſh brown, crates of earthen ware, drinking glaſſes, vials and gallipots, ſun raiſins in caſks and jars, crown window glaſs in boxes and ſides, long and ſhort pipes, Dorcheſter beer, Briſtol ſteel, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. nails, ſpikes, hob nails, trunk and batten ditto, a large aſſortment of cutlery, ironmongery and ſadlery.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, and to be ſold, by

MORDECAI YARNALL,

At the ſign of the Hand-Saw, in Second ſtreet, near Black-horſe-alley, cheap for ready money, the following goods, viz.

BROAD cloths, kerſeys, ſhaloons, buttons and twiſt, cambletts, cambiettees, pluſh, worſted damaſks, ruſſels, velvet caps, ozenbrigs, Iriſh linens, check linen, cambricks, clear lawns, broad lawns, piſtol lawns, garlix, table-cloths, napkening and clouting diaper, bed-ticks, bengals, ſewing ſilk, calicoes, ſtamped linens, white and colour'd threads, muſlins, gloves, black paduaſoy, bandanoes, ferret and cotton laces, nutmegs, cloves, mace, green rugs, ſtriped duffels, hard metal and other pewter, looking glaſſes, of all ſizes, 20, 10, 12, and 8d nails, cutlary, London ſteel, A C, No. 3, mill-ſaws, wire mouſetraps, gunpowder, ſhot, bohea tea, allom, copperas, braſs kettles and milk pans, bibles, teſtaments, ſpelling books, primers, horn books, &c. ⊕5s. Tbctf.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Howell, late of Chicheſter, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to pay: And all thoſe having any demands againſt the eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, in order that they may be ſettled, and paid, by the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia, SAMUEL HOWELL, executor.

N. B. To be ſold by the ſaid executor, The late dwelling-houſe and plantation of Thomas Howell, being about 150 acres of land, lying on the main road, about 4 miles from Cheſter, and half a mile from Marcus-hook; good part of ſaid land being drained and upland meadow, with a valuable young orchard, and wood land ſufficient; the houſe being a large brick houſe, with a cellar under the whole, new large barn, good ſtable, good water, &c. The land will be ſold together or in parcels, as it may ſuit the purchaſer.

RUN away the 25th of this inſt. December, from John H[illegible] ſon, of Union townſhip, Berks county, near Bird's iron-w[illegible] a ſervant lad, named John or Johannes Manſkul, about 19 [illegible] of age, of middle ſtature, and pretty round fac'd, his cheeks [illegible] and mark'd with the ſmall-pox: Had on and took with [illegible] when he went away, a good felt hat, a red ſilk handker[illegible] a blue-grey jacket, and an old flannel or linſey one under it, a [illegible] new cloth one of a dark aſh colour, home made, the button-[illegible] work'd with white worſted, a good pair of leather breeches, [illegible] old ſtockings, the upper parts ſpeckled, and newly ſooted wi[illegible] brown colour, his ſhoes almoſt new, tied with ſtrings. Who[illegible] ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, [illegible] have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ JOHN HARRISON.

To be ſold for the prime Coſt in England,

A SETT of the *Statutes at Large*, in 33 volumes in [illegible] containing the publick and private acts down to the 2[illegible] *George* II. incluſive, neatly bound, gilt and letter'd; they are fi[illegible] either a private gentleman, or a legiſlative body. Alſo a com[illegible] ſett of the *Univerſal Hiſtory*, in 20 volumes, half bound. [illegible] perſon may ſee them, by applying to *David Hall*, at the *N[illegible] Printing-Office*. Tbctf.

To be SOLD or LETT,

THE houſe where Francis Johnſon now dwells, with a co[illegible] nient bake-houſe, and ſtores, in Water-ſtreet, next to M[illegible] Morris's. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent, may [illegible] to Anthony Morris, or Joſeph Richardſon, Merchant, in P[illegible] delphia, and know the terms; whoſe agreement will be confi[illegible] by WILLIAM MORRIS. ¶ 5s. Tbctf.

TO be ſold by John Snowdon, ſadler, living in Market-ſt[illegible] Philadelphia, a good brick houſe, and lot of ground Second-ſtreet, the houſe is 16 feet in breadth, and 24 deep, with a good well, alſo a good ſtable and other building the ſame; the lot is forty feet and a half front on Second-ſt[illegible] or thereabouts, more or leſs, and extends the ſame width to D[illegible] ſtreet, ſubject to a ground-rent of Four Pounds, Ten Shillin[illegible] year, and a quit-rent to the proprietaries, of Two Shillings, Sixpence, Sterling, per annum. Any perſon inclining to pur[illegible] either the whole or one half, may apply to

¶ 5s. Tbctf. JOHN SNOWDON.

Lately imported from London, and to be ſold by

JONATHAN and JOHN MIFFLIN.

At their ſtore, next the Draw-bridge, and oppoſite Hamilton's wh[illegible]

BEſt Engliſh duck, No. 1 to 10, Ruſſia ditto, ozenbrigs, [illegible] ing linen, a neat aſſortment of 3 qr. and 7-8ths garlix, [illegible] linen, dowlas, princes linen, calicoes, printed linen, 7-8ths, [illegible] wide, and 6 qr. cotton and linen check, cambrick handker[illegible] worſted damaſk, calimancoes, croſs-bar'd ſtuff, ſhaloons, tam[illegible] men and womens hoſe, Flanders bed-ticks, bed-bunts, beſt [illegible] ſton's ſnuff, Scots ditto in bladders, Hoſe's beſt ſhoes in tr[illegible] beſt China taffeties, pins, needles, pewter, corks, rugs and [illegible] kets, cloves, mace, cinnamon, and nutmegs, green and boh[illegible] pepper, coffee, chocolate, and ginger, 8, 10, 12, and 20d. [illegible] beſt London ſteel, bar iron, iron pots and ſkillets. Likewiſe [illegible] rum, ſugar, melaſſes, pork, beef and mackrel, fine and c[illegible] ſalt, London double and ſingle refin'd loaf ſugar, flour, In[illegible] corn, grind-ſtones, and chalk in hogſheads. Tbctf.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid Mifflins above ſix mo[illegible] are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, or they may expect im[illegible] diate trouble, without further notice.

EDWARD WEYMA[illegible]

UPHOLSTERER,

At the ſign of the Royal Bed, the Corner of Cheſtnut and Sec[illegible] Streets, Philadelphia, makes all Kinds of Upholſterer's W[illegible] viz.

FURNITURE for beds and window curtains, ei[illegible] feſtoon or plain, ſtuffs all kinds of ſettees, and ſettee beds, [illegible] ſy chairs, couches and chair bottoms, either of ſilk, worſted or [illegible] ther, likewiſe feather beds, matraſſes, cabin ſtools, and puts up [illegible] per hangings in the neateſt manner; he alſo makes umbrelloes [illegible] table for the ſun, and mends thoſe for bad weather. He will ei[illegible] find materials ſuitable for the above-mentioned furniture, or [illegible] make up ladies and gentlemens own; he likewiſe can ſupply per[illegible] with all ſorts of joyners work; thoſe ladies and gentlemen [illegible] pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on ha[illegible] their furniture made up in the neateſt and neweſt faſhions, and [illegible] immediate diſpatch, at the moſt reaſonable rates, by their m[illegible] obedient humble ſervant,

EDWARD WEYMA[illegible]

☞ NOTICE is hereby given to the tanners, and oth[illegible] who have cows tails, or horſes manes and tails to diſpoſe of, that [illegible] Weyman gives the beſt price for thoſe ſorts of hair. Tbc. ⊙ 5[illegible]

JOHN REILY, SCRIVENER, hereby gives N[illegible] tice, That any Gentlemen deſirous to buy or ſell Eſtates, H[illegible] ſes, Lands, Yearly-rent Charges, Annuities, &c. or to borrow [illegible] lend Money on good Security, may be aſſiſted therein by applying [illegible] him at his Office, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Secon[illegible] ſtreet, where their Buſineſs (as uſual) will be tranſacted with [illegible] greateſt Care, Diſpatch and Secrecy. Thoſe who pleaſe to fav[illegible] him in placing out their Money at Intereſt, may be aſſured th[illegible] he will procure them undoubted Security, by Mortgage or otherw[illegible]

Said Reily, upon Application, will, with Accuracy, peruſe [illegible] examine Titles to Lands, &c. and inform the Poſſeſſors or Own[illegible] of the Deeds relating to ſuch Lands, of any Defect in their Titl[illegible] alſo what will be needful to ſupply or remedy ſuch Defects.

JOHN REILY.

At ſaid Office is tranſacted, as above, the Notarial Buſineſs, [illegible] all its Branches, by Mr. JAMES HUMPHREY[illegible] Notary Publick.

N. B. Said REILY has a large Quantity of French In[illegible] co, and Half Cheſts of neat and genuine Florence Oil, in Bett[illegible] to diſpoſe of, very cheap for ready Money.

TO be ſold, either in the whole, or in parcels, a tract [illegible] land, containing 700 acres, ſituated in the county [illegible] Northampton, about 70 miles from Philadelphia, repu[illegible] as good in quality as any in the province; 300 acres and upwa[illegible] of which may, with little expence, be made choice meadow, h[illegible] ing plenty of ſprings, and Mahoning-creek extending through [illegible] whole tract; all which is extraordinary well ſtored with timber [illegible] the largeſt ſize, and bounded partly by the Moravian ſettleme[illegible] and partly by a large range of vacant land for raiſing ſtock. F[illegible] terms of ſale apply to Mr. REDMOND CONYNGHAM, merchan[illegible] in Front-ſtreet, or JOHN REILY, ſcrivener, in Cheſtnut-ſtre[illegible] Philadelphia, where the plan of the premiſes, and title, which [illegible] clear, may be ſeen.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, on paying half down, m[illegible] have credit for the remainder for two years without intereſt, g[illegible] ing good ſecurity. Tbctf.

NOtice is hereby given to all perſons that are indebted to Al[illegible] ander Ray, late of this City, merchant, by bond, note, [illegible] otherwiſe, that they make ſpeedy payment of the ſame to the ſ[illegible] ſcriber hereof, or they may expect to be ſued without further [illegible] tice, by *James Trotter*, Attorney to ſaid *Alexander Ra[illegible]*

N. B. The ſaid Trotter has a neat aſſortment of goods fi[illegible] the ſeaſon, that he will ſell cheap for ready money, or on ſhort cre[illegible] at very reaſonable terms. He has alſo ſome choice *Rubarb* to [illegible] poſe of. T. b. t. f.

[*See the Half-ſheet for the other Advertiſements.*]

Best possible image.

January 28, 1755. NUMB. 1362.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Tueſday laſt the Mercury, *Captain* Hargrave, *arrived here from* London, *by whom we have the following Advices*, viz.

PARIS, October 18.

THE Departure of the Duke of Mirepoix for London is put off for ſome Days, on Account of ſome new Inſtructions, which he is to receive about the Eaſt-India Affairs, but particularly thoſe in America.

October 19. The Parliament and the Court ſeem to be perfectly well agreed; the Brother of the Marchioneſs de Pompadour is created a Marquis. Three Men of War of the Line, and two Frigates, are ſafely arrived at Breſt, from Sweden.

Stockholm, Oct. 5. The new Palace in this City, which has been fifty Years building, is ready for the Reception of their Majeſties, and is looked upon as one of the fineſt in Europe.

Leghorn, Oct. 1. According to the laſt Advices from Tripoli, there is Reaſon to apprehend a Rupture between the Regency of that Place and the Court of France, the Bey Pacha having, in Breach of the Treaties ſubſiſting between them, given the Command of a Corſair to a French Renegado. The French Conſul has remonſtrated againſt this Step, and refuſed to grant a Paſſport to the Veſſel commanded by the Renegado.

Paris, Oct. 14. The Earl of Albemarle has informed the Miniſtry, that the Britiſh Court was under a Neceſſity of ſending Succours to her Colonies in America, in order to quiet the Inhabitants, and give them that Protection, which, according to their Complaints, their preſent Situation required againſt the Enterpriſes of the French. It was reported, that our Court likewiſe intended to ſend Succours to America; but this Rumour was groundleſs. The French American Colonies ſtand in no Need of Reinforcements. They have Men enough, for their Defence. Beſides, as Mr. Mildmay, the Britiſh Commiſſary, is again come hither, we have Hopes of ſeeing the Affair of the Regulation of the Limits reſumed, and of engaging the Engliſh to deſiſt from certain Points, which prevented the Succeſs of the former Conferences.

October 15. Mr. Mildmay and Mr. Ruvigny de Coſne, the Britiſh Commiſſaries, made a Viſit a few Days ago to the Perſons entruſted with the Care of our Affairs in America: And it is reported, that the Conferences concerning the Limits, will be reſumed very ſpeedily.

Liſbon, Sept. 17. It is ſaid, that the Infant Don Lewis of Spain, having quitted the Eccleſiaſtick State, has deſired the King, his Brother, to admit him into the Military Service, and that his Catholick Majeſty deſigns to make him Generaliſſimo of his Army. The Report continues that he will marry an Infanta of Portugal.

Vienna, Oct. 10. There has lately ariſen a Difficulty in regard to the Sum fixed for indemnifying the Elector Palatine for the Damages he ſuffered in the late War; but we hear that it has been removed, ſo as no longer to hinder the Concluſion of the Accommodation. This Court will next endeavour to ſatisfy the Elector of Cologn, in reſpect to his Pretenſions.

Paris A-La-Main, Oct. 21. The Biſhop and Chapter of Orleans having refuſed to pay the Sum of 1500 Livres, in which they were fined for refuſing the Sacraments to the old Canon of that Cathedral, the Chamber of Vacations has ſent an Order to diſtrain for it, and moreover enjoined the Biſhop to adminiſter the Sacraments to the ſick Man, on Pain of being treated as a Diſturber of the Publick Peace.

Warſaw, Oct. 12. The Count de Broglio, Embaſſador from France, has delivered a Memorial to the King, wherein he proves, that if the Ordination of Oſtrog muſt be diſſolved and aboliſhed, the King of Poland, Duke of Lorrain and Bar, and in Failure of him the King of France, in Right of the Queen his Conſort, have as good a Title as any other Claimant to be admitted to a Share in that Partition. On the other Hand, as we know that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty is far from being inclined to do any Thing againſt the Conſtitutions of the Kingdom, we expect this Declaration will have a very good Effect, and that it will determine the King, our Sovereign, to diſpoſe proviſionally of the Adminiſtration of the Eſtates of the Ordination of Oſtrog, till the three Orders of the Kingdom ſhall have paſſed a definitive Sentence in this Matter.

Oct. 13. After Twelve Days ſpent in fruitleſs Debates, the Director of the Dyet opened Yeſterday's Sittting with the following Speech:

Gentlemen,

"I have had the Honour to ſee the King. His Majeſty is moſt ſenſibly concerned at the Want of Unanimity among the Nuncios, and to ſee the Time waſted in Diſputes that can produce none of the Effects that ſhould be expected from this Aſſembly: He is not leſs grieved at the Diviſions that have happened amongſt the principal Houſes of the Kingdom, as they help to propagate Diſcord in every Part of it. The King aims at nothing but the Publick Good, in the Remedy he deſires to apply to theſe two Objects; but whilſt Order is not eſtabliſhed in the Chamber of Nuncios, by the Election of a Marſhal, his Majeſty's good Intention cannot have its due Effect. However, to give you a Proof of his unwearied Attention to promote Peace in the Kingdom, I am ordered to aſſure you in his Name, that he has charged ſeveral Perſons of a diſtinguiſhed Rank to uſe their Endeavours to compoſe the Differences about the Ordination of Oſtrog, and that he will take Care to impart the Succeſs of his Negotiation to the Nuncios, as ſoon as the Chamber ſhall have acquired its Activity, by chooſing a Marſhal, and proceeding, previous to all other Matters, to ſuch Election."

The Nuncios in the oppoſite Party ſaid, that they were very ſenſible of his Majeſty's upright Intentions; but that the Affair of Oſtrog ought, nevertheleſs, to be terminated in the firſt Place; becauſe, were it deferred till after the Election of a Marſhal, it might prove a ſtumbling Block to the ulterior Deliberations of the Diet. Other Nuncios paſſed the ſame Compliment on the King's good Intentions, paternal Cares, &c. upon which the Director took Occaſion to exhort them to prove their Sincerity by uniting about the Object in Queſtion; but he might as well have whiſtled to the Winds, and ſo the Chamber was adjourn'd to the Fourteenth.

Hamburgh, Oct. 22. Within this Fortnight, above forty Veſſels have arrived here from Nantz, and Bourdeaux, laden with Sugars, of the Produce of the French Colonies, in America.----A very good Hint to England, to take a little more Care of her Sugar Colonies.

Liſbon, Sept. 24. The Court has borrowed Four Hundred Thouſand Cruſadoes, at Four per Cent. which Sum is to be employed in purchaſing Proviſions, to fill the King's Magazines, and Materials, for the Royal Navy.

Our Squadron is come back to the Tagus, without having met with any Barbary Corſairs, who took Care to keep out of the Way; but will not fail to appear again upon our Coaſts, when leaſt expected.

The Fernambuco Fleet, conſiſting of forty four Sail, is arrived in the River, being one of the richeſt we have received theſe many Years from that Country.

Venice, Oct. 16. The Accounts we have received here, concerning the Earthquakes at Conſtantinople are, that they continued with great Violence till the 22d of laſt Month, but that from that Day till the 26th, they had been quite free from any Shocks; that, during the Confuſion which the Earthquakes threw them into, Fires broke out in ſome Parts of the City, which the People had quitted; that the City, upon the whole, afforded a dreadful Spectacle, there being no Part of it but what had ſuffered greatly from the Shocks; and that thoſe Buildings which were ſtrong enough to reſiſt the Effect of them, were greatly weakened by them. If theſe Accounts don't exaggerate, near 5000 Perſons have periſh'd by this Calamity.

Warſaw, Oct. 15. It was apprehended that the Election of a Marſhal of the Tribunal of Petricow would have occaſioned great Diſturbances, but all the Suffrages happily united to confer that Dignity upon the Count de Potocki, and the Troops which the two Parties had advanced to ſupport their reſpective Candidates, are retired in good Order. We do not proceed with the ſame Succeſs to the Election of a new Marſhal of the general Diet, this being the Twelfth Seſſion held for that Purpoſe, and we are no farther advanced therein than at the Firſt: So that, according to all Appearance, this Diet will end as fruitleſsly as the preceding Ones.

Peterſburgh, Oct. 10. The Differences which remained undecided ſince the laſt Peace, between this Court, the Ottoman Porte, and the Tartars of Crimea and Nagais, have been ſettled by Commiſſaries; who alſo agreed that Guards ſhould be ſtationed on their reſpective Frontiers, to keep the Peace, and oblige all Perſons who would paſs the Confines of either State, to furniſh themſelves with proper Paſſports.

Ratiſbon, Oct. 24. The Proteſtants of Carinthia have ſent to the Miniſters of their Communion at the Diet, very moving Complaints of the cruel Hardſhips they ſuffer in the Exerciſe of their Religion, notwithſtanding the Declarations of the Empreſs Queen in their Favour. It is ſaid, the Proteſtant Miniſters will make a common Cauſe of this Affair: The Miniſter of Brandenbourg has already intimated, that the King of Pruſſia, his Maſter, would intereſt himſelf in it with the greateſt Zeal and Activity; and that, if his Application to the Court of Vienna, in Conjunction with the other moſt conſiderable Princes and States of the Proteſtant Communion, did not produce the deſired Effect, the Roman Catholicks ſettled in the Proteſtant States of the Empire ought not to be ſurpriſed, if this Uſage ſhould be retorted on them.

Copenhagen, Oct. 21. The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, which the King has juſt concluded with the Emperor of Morocco, is very advantageous to this Kingdom. As the Differences, which occaſioned the Interruption of the Correſpondence between this Court, and that of Madrid, took their Riſe under the Miniſtry of the Marquis de la Enſenada; and as the Court of Spain, is making ſome Improvements in the Management of publick Affairs, it is hoped, this may furniſh ſome favourable Opportunity to reſtore the good Underſtanding, which heretofore prevailed between our Court and that of Spain, in which we do not doubt of meeting with the good Offices of the French Court. The principal Point will be, to remove the Prejudices which Spain has conceived againſt this Court, on account of its Engagements with the Emperor of Morocco, and to ſhew that theſe Engagements, ſo far from prejudicing the Subjects of Spain, may, on the contrary, prove to their Advantage, by reſcuing them from Slavery, when they have the Misfortune to fall into the Hands of the Moors.

Legborn, Oct. 5. We are informed by our laſt Advices from Corſica, that the Conferences between the Marquis Doria, the Genceſe new Commiſſary-General, in that Iſland, and the Deputies from the ſeveral Pieves attached to the Intereſt of the Malecontents at Calvi, are broke off; and 'tis fear'd nothing but open Force will bring them to Reaſon.

Naples, Oct. 8. According to ſome private Advices from Palermo, Commodore Martinez, who was cruizing in the Sicilian Seas with two Men of War, and four Xebeques, having lately met with five Algerine Corſairs, he attacked them ſo vigorouſly, that after ſinking One, he forced the others to ſheer off. We wait with Impatience for the Particulars of this Engagement, which is ſaid to have laſted ſeveral Hours.

The Levies for the new Regiments ſtill go on very ſucceſsfully.

Poſnania, Oct. 23. This unhappy Kingdom of Poland labours under all the Misfortunes that can well afflict a Country; many of the great Employments are filled by Men who have thruſt themſelves into them, by becoming formidable to or flattering the Court; we have no Opinion of the Sincerity of the preſent Race of Patriots. The Dyet has not yet choſen a Marſhal; the Heydamacks plunder the Country on every Side; and while we boaſt loudly of Liberty, we have viſibly no Kind of Government.

Madrid, Oct. 15. It is ſaid, an Embaſſador Extraordinary will be ſhortly appointed to go to Liſbon, and demand the Infanta for the Infant Don Lewis. The Affair of M. Enſenada is ſunk into Silence; but it is believed the Enquiry ſtill goes on. After all the Aſſurances given of eſtabliſhing the old Method of Flota and Galleons, the Court has lately granted Licences to a very large Ship bound for Vera Cruz, two others that are going to Carthagena, and to a Fourth that is going to the South-Sea.

Madrid, Oct. 17. Couriers of late arrive very frequently from Paris, and are immediately ſent back; their Diſpatches are thought to relate to the critical State of Affairs between France and Great-Britain, on Account of the Invaſion of the North-American Colonies of the latter, by a large Body of French Troops; on the other Hand Sir Benjamin Keene is very alert in his Province.

Legborn, Oct. 18. Since the Differences between the Court of Naples and the Order of Malta have been accommodated, the Malteſe Veſſels have cruized in the ſame Manner as before againſt the Pirates of Barbary; and not long ſince they took an Algerine Veſſel in the Levant Seas, and after a ſmart Engagement carried her to Malta, ſince which the Barbarians have thought proper to retire to the African Coaſt.

Warſaw, Oct. 26. The Diet broke up Yeſterday, without doing any Buſineſs. It is thought his Majeſty will hold a Senatus Conſilium, after which he will return to Dreſden.

Hanover, Oct. 29. The Troops of this Electorate are to be new cloathed in the Spring, and to hold themſelves in Readineſs to be reviewed by the King, who is expected about the Middle of April.

Paris, Nov. 1. They write from Breſt, that a new Man of War of 64 Guns, was lately launched there, and that another of 80 Guns, was to be launched in a few Days.

LONDON.

October 29. On Thurſday Mr. Johnſon, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, ſet out from the Secretary of State's Office with Diſpatches to the Earl of Albemarle at Paris, relating to the final Determination of the Differences ſubſiſting in the Eaſt-Indies and Virginia.

October 30. The London, Granger, for Piſcataqua, is put into Portſmouth leaky.

Extract of a Letter from Amſterdam, October 16.

A Letter from Paris intimates, that the Parliament of that City had not been recalled, if Lewis XV. had not wanted Money; that the d'Argenſons are ſtill in high Favour, notwithſtanding what has been publiſhed to the contrary; and that it is very much doubted whether the Clergy of France will remain quiet: Moſt People think the Diſpute will not yet end; but if the Parliaments be left at their Liberty, they, it is thought, will humble the proud Eccleſiaſticks.

October 31. The Prince George, Captain Joddrel, for the Eaſt-Indies, is fallen down to Graveſend, to proceed on her Voyage. She has a Hundred Soldiers on board for the Company's Service; and we hear that all the Ships going there this Year, will carry the like Number.

On Monday-------Fenwick Eſq; and ſeveral other Gentlemen, who have Eſtates at Carolina, ſet out, in order to embark for that Place, on having receiv'd an Account that the French, and Natives in their Intereſt, were marching to invade their Settlements.

November 1. The Officers of the Train of Artillery, going to Virginia, expect Orders for embarking this Day, their former Orders for being in Readineſs to embark expiring then.

We hear that two Sloops of War, lately put into Commiſſion, are order'd for the northern Coaſts, where they are to be ſtation'd.

'Tis reported, that a Gentleman of great Eminence will propoſe an effectual Remedy to the honourable Houſe of Commons, in order to prevent the Abuſes practiſed upon the current Coin of this Kingdom, to the Reproach of the Nation, and great Injury of Individuals.

On the third of October M. de la Galiſſoniere's Squadron, conſiſting of the Sage, the Lion, the Roſe, and the Graciosa Men of War, ſailed from Cadiz to the Eaſtward.

November 2. There have lately been frequent Councils of the great Officers of State, at which the ſecret Committee of the Eaſt-India Company attended; and it is concluded, that the moſt vigorous Methods are going to be purſued in ſupport of the Honour of the Nation in that Part of the World.

It is reported, that Commodore Keppel will probably not ſail in his own Ship with the Embarkation for America, but wait ſome Time longer for final Orders; but the Report that the Colonies are not to have the lately intended Succours, is intirely without Foundation.

We hear that many Rebel Officers, who had their Lives given them after the late Rebellion, on Condition of tranſporting themſelves, and never returning into any of his Majeſty's Dominions, have made their Appearance lately in this City, in the moſt audacious and publick Manner, as if in open Defiance of his Majeſty's Government, and the Laws of the Country.

Our Correſpondent at Paris acquaints us, that it is the common Opinion there, the French Court are by no Means inclin'd to a War in the Weſt-Indies; but will, by their Ambaſſador, diſavow the Proceedings of their Governors, and conſent that Things ſhall be put in their former Condition, till ſuch Time as the Commiſſioners appointed by the two Nations can amicably ſettle their Limits. This would be very acceptable News, if it had not been founded on this Obſervation, that the French make no Preparations for ſending Succours to their Colonies, while they ſee ſo great a Force preparing for ours: But this may be eaſily accounted for; if, as is ſtrongly ſuſpected, they have ſent two Squadrons thither already.

November 5. We hear the Reſult of our Eaſt-India Company is, that the Articles of the Plan of Accommodation lately propoſed by the French, cannot ſafely nor honourably be accepted: In Conſequence of which Reſolution, it ſeems, Hoſtilities muſt be continued in India, till other Terms can be procur'd.

We learn from Perſia, that Prince Heraclius, whoſe Exploits have made ſo great a Noiſe in the World, was drawing all his Forces into the Provincea bordering upon the Caſpian Sea, in hopes, that by the Vicinity of Georgia, and the Aſſiſtance he may receive by Sea from Ruſſia, to preſerve that Part of the Empire: he propoſes an equal Toleration of all Religions, profeſſing himſelf a Chriſtian of the Greek Communion.

The Tour lately made by his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Modena, in Quality of Governor General of Lombardy, to all the principal Places in that Country; his ordering a ſtrict Capitation of his own Dominions, that he may know to a Man how many Subjects he has capable of bearing Arms; and the reprinting ſome Pieces reſpecting the Claim of the Houſe of Eſte to the Dutchy of Ferrara, excite much Speculation, more eſpecially at Rome, where they ſeem to be exceſſively apprehenſive of ſome new Troubles in Italy.

We learn from Frankfort, that the Elector of Mentz, and the Landgrave of Heſſe, having of late, under Pretence of meeting each other in their Hunting Matches, had various long Conferences; and an old Rumour has again reviv'd, that a new Electorate will be quickly ſettled in Favour of the Landgrave and his Family.

Changes in the Miniſtry are talk'd of by Perſons of good Intelligence.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, October 21.

"Such as pretend to be in the Secrets of the Cabinet are poſitive, that there will be no War with England for any Thing that has happen'd either in the Eaſt or the Weſt Indies; but they don't pretend

pretend to be ſure that a Rupture will not happen about other Matters, in conſequence of Alliances with different Powers."

It ought to be made publick, and to the Honour of our North-American Navigators, that a ſafe and good Paſſage is found out between the Collerodo Rocks and Cuba; which will be a great Safety, and ſhorten the Paſſage of all Ships coming from Jamaica thro' the Gulph of Florida; of which there is no good Draught, tho' it was ſaid one was ſome Years ſince taken by Captain Gaſcoyn in a 20 Gun Ship, ſent for that Purpoſe, and for ſome Reaſons was refuſed to be made publick.

A French Gentleman, well known by the mercantile Part of this City, and well verſed in the Politicks and other Affairs of France, one Day this Week propoſed a Wager of Five to Two, that War would be commenced within twelve Kalendar Months, provided the Troops were ſent to Virginia.

Nov. 7. *It is ſaid in the Amſterdam Gazette, that the Court of Turin has already agreed with ours, about the Conditions of a new commercial Convention, the Deſign of which is to exempt the Engliſh Ships from all Duties on Imports in the Ports of his Sardinian Majeſty's Dominions.*

We hear that the Ruſſian Ambaſſador has lately had ſeveral Conferences with the Secretary of State for the Northern Department, which turned on the Difference that has ariſen between Ruſſia and the Ottoman Porte about the Building of Elizabeth Fort, near Oczakow. The Grand Signior, who appears to be very uneaſy about this Matter, has, it is ſaid, complained of it to the Britiſh Court as a Violation of Treaties: But Anſwer has been made to his Sublime Highneſs, that Ruſſia had no Intention to give him any Umbrage by erecting that Fort, which is at a great Diſtance from his Frontiers; and that, beſides, this Step could by no Means be conſider'd as an Infraction of Treaties, &c.

Some Letters from Dublin ſay, that Orders have been received there for draughting 325 Men out of five Regiments of Foot on that Eſtabliſhment, being 65 out of each Regiment, who are immediately to join the two Regiments ordered to embark for Virginia.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, October 18.

"*There is much Talk here of an Alliance being likely to be enter'd into, between the Court of Great-Britain and that of Brunſwick, by a double Marriage, which, it is ſaid, is in Treaty, in the firſt Place, between the Prince of Wales, born in June, 1738, and the Princeſs of Brunſwick, eldeſt Daughter to the reigning Duke, born in October 1737, and between the Princeſs Auguſta, Siſter to his Royal Highneſs, and the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, born in October 1735. There is not, it is thought, a Court in Europe that diſapproves of this Alliance, which by no Means tends to change the preſent Syſtem of publick Affairs, but rather to confirm it.*"

According to ſome private Letters from Warſaw, the Malecontents in Poland ſeeing the Rupture of the Dyet, procured the Envoys from the Khan of the Crim Tartars, and of the Hoſpodars of Walachia and Moldavia, to be Eye-witneſſes of it, in order to facilitate ſome ſiniſter Deſigns; of which it is feared the Publick will receive but too ſpeedy Notice from Events.

Our Correſpondent at Paris acquaints us, that many young Perſons of Diſtinction are inclined to ſet up Courſes of Aſtronomy, Natural Philoſophy and Geography, with a ſuitable Apparatus of Inſtruments, upon a Suppoſition that their Evenings may be as agreeably, and at the ſame Time more uſefully ſpent there, than at either the Opera or the Comedy.

To-morrow Capt. Gage, and divers other Officers, will embark for the new Expedition in America. Several Surgeons of the Army are alſo ordered to Town to go with the Troops.

Upwards of 900 German Proteſtants have given in their Names, to ſettle in the Engliſh Plantations in America within a few Weeks paſt.

By a Letter from an Engliſh Merchant in Dunkirk, we are informed, that the Deſertion among the French Troops increaſes daily; but that ſo great is the Infatuation or Neceſſity of the Engliſh, that ſeveral Men arrive almoſt by every Veſſel for the Service of the Army. He further ſays, that a Ship of the ſame Dimenſions, and of the very Model of the Royal Anne, building at Woolwich, is intended ſhortly to be put on the Stocks, in one of the Yards of that Kingdom.

On Thurſday Mr. Rowarth, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, ſet out from the Secretary of State's Office, for Paris, with further Inſtructions to the Earl of Albemarle relating to the Eaſt-India and Virginia Diſpatches.

Nov. 9. *By a Gentleman, arrived from France, we have Advice, That James Drummond, alias M'Gregor, who ſome Time ago made his Eſcape out of the Caſtle of Edinburgh, died lately of a high Fever at Paris.*

Sir Peter Halkett arrived at Dublin on Thurſday Se'nnight.

The ſame Day twelve Carriages with Cheſts, containing 600 Arms, were ſent from the Caſtle of Dublin to Kinſale, for the Uſe of the Draughts who are to embark from thence for America.

The Expedition for Virginia goes on with great Vigour, Numbers of Troops being already embark'd, and the Remainder will go on board next Week; ſo that it is hoped we ſhall be in Time to ſecure our valuable Settlements in America, as the Natives there act with great Spirit, a Specimen of which we experienced in the Taking Cape-Breton.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Nov. 1.

"*To give the Engliſh their Due, it muſt be acknowledged, that they excel in every Art and Science, except Politicks; otherwiſe they would not have appeared ſo much ſurprized as they have been, at what has happened on the River Ohio. There is much more Land in North-America than both Nations could occupy and people theſe 500 Years to come, were they to continue in Peace together all that Time; but our Nation is in Haſte to grow Rich, to ſupplant our Rivals in Trade, and to raiſe a powerful Navy; and our natural Vivacity will not allow us to wait patiently for the ſlow Returns of painful Induſtry, which would gradually enable us to carry thoſe Points, without venturing any Thing upon the Fortune of War.*

"*We are ſenſible it is not the Intereſt of the Engliſh to quarrel with us, conſidering their Circumſtances; and we are likewiſe ſenſible, that, bad as thoſe Circumſtances are, we can thrive better by Peace than by War with them: But conſidering the general State of Europe, our Miniſters, it ſeems, think they may be provoked with Impunity. It is of no great Importance to the general Syſtem of Affairs where a War begins. Broils may ere long ariſe in Poland, about the Election of a Sovereign, or other Matters; another Sovereign may die at or about the ſame Time, either in the Eaſt or the Weſt, according to the Courſe of Nature; the Election of a King of the Romans may occaſion ſome Diſturbances or Heart-burnings in Germany: Some Miſchief may happen in Italy, in Conſequence of certain Articles of the Treaty of Aix-La Chapelle. In any of theſe Caſes, all the Powers of Europe, purſuant to their Connections and Engagements with each other, will run to Arms.*

"*Matters ſtanding thus, would not our Miniſtry paſs for ſhallow Politicians, if they had not taken Opportunity by the Forelock, by invading the Lands on the River Ohio, before the Engliſh Colonies were provided for a vigorous Oppoſition. We have now carried the Point, and our People there will fortify themſelves, while the Commiſſaries canvaſs the Affair here, examine their reſpective Claims to the Territories in Diſpute, and pore upon Maps. To have poſtponed ſuch an Expedition, till a War in Europe were unavoidable upon other Accounts, would have been as great Weakneſs as Politicians could be guilty of. We have done what is right, at leaſt in our own Eyes; and now let England do her beſt, by War or Negociation, to prove us in the wrong.*"----*A pert Concluſion indeed! But if Britons will but act honeſtly, it will ſoon appear that the French are the worſt Politicians in Europe.*

From the Amſterdam Gazette.

"London, Nov. 1. *The Affairs of America being of late become one of the principal Objects of the Government's Attention, it is preſumed that the Council held Yeſterday at Kenſington, turned upon further Meaſures in Favour of our Colonies. On the other Hand we are aſſured, that the Court of Verſailles has made ſtrong Repreſentations to ours about the conſiderable Armament getting ready here for Virginia; and has charged her Miniſters to remonſtrate to other Courts, particularly to that of Madrid, that ſuch Preparations are not allowable in Time of Peace; that they create Suſpicions and Jealouſies, and have a Tendency to impair the happy Harmony that ſubſiſts between the reſpective Powers. But we hear that our Miniſtry, who have their Reaſons for acting, are drawing up an Anſwer which will fully juſtify their Conduct. If ſo, we doubt whether the Conferences, for ſettling the Poſſeſſions of the two Crowns in America, will be reſumed; nor do we ſee any Proſpect of a favourable Turn to the Negotiation between the two Eaſt India Companies.*"

Nov. 12. *Sunday Morning General Braddock arrived at his Houſe, in Arlington Street, from France. and the ſame Morning he waited on his Majeſty and the Duke of Cumberland, who arrived at his Apartments about Nine a Clock for the Winter.*

We are aſſured, that ſeveral Officers upon Half-Pay in the Land Service were ordered to embark on Saturday, without having any farther Notice given them than from the Middle of the Week---which does not look as if ſupporting our Colonies was laid aſide.

Saturday a great Quantity of warlike Stores were ſent from the Tower on board the Iſabella and Mary, for Virginia.

Orders are ſent to the Searchers of the Sea Ports in the County of Kent, to be very ſtrict in examining all the Paſſengers of mean Degree, that go to France; it being diſcovered, that many Men, eſpecially Natives of Ireland, daily embark to enliſt themſelves in the Service of the French King.

There are ſeveral Perſons now in Cuſtody, who were apprehended at Graveſend on board a London Sloop, uſing the French Trade, who were going over to Dunkirk to enter into the Iriſh Brigades in the French Service.

Laſt Week a Serjeant's Wife at Rotherhith was delivered of a Child with four Legs, four Arms, and four Eyes.

We learn from Conſtantinople, by the Way of Venice, that upon the Return of the Grand Signior to the Seraglio moſt of the Inhabitants followed his Example, and entered with great Spirit and Alacrity upon repairing the publick and private Buildings in that Capital; but unfortunately, about Two in the Morning on the 3d of October, their Labours were diſturbed by a very conſiderable Shock of an Earthquake, which returned with greater Violence about Six, and in Half an Hour after happened a third, more terrible than either of the former, by which three of the ſeven Towers were demoliſhed, and a great Part of the City laid in Ruins. The Particulars of this diſmal Accident cannot be expected, as the Letters are dated the very ſame Day it happened.

There are private Lettres from Naples, that the King has given ſuch a Gratuity to the Crew of a Privateer that lately took a Turkiſh Corſair as amounted to upwards of thirty Crowns a Man, which has excited ſuch a Spirit that three or four new Privateers are fitting out.

There was the fineſt Appearance of Nobility and Gentry at the Court at St. James's Yeſterday that has been known for ſome Years, and chiefly dreſſed very grand in our own Manufactures.

It is ſaid that all the Forces deſtined for Virginia, will abſolutely be embarked next Week.

Nov. 14. *There are Letters in Town from Germany which adviſe, that Prince Frederick of Heſſe (married to the Princeſs Mary of England) abjured the Proteſtant Religion in the Preſence of the Elector of Cologn during the Journey he made four Years ago, in Company with his Father, to the Caſtle of Neuhaus, a Seat of the Elector, ſituated at the Gates of Paderborn. This important Step has been hitherto carefully concealed, and only got Air ſince Prince Frederick's Journey this Summer to Aix and the Spa. The Confidence and filial Love which he ſhewed for the Biſhop of Augſbourg, during the few Weeks that they ſtaid there together, gave a Suſpicion to certain Perſons, who watching him more narrowly, diſcovered in the Sequel that he had aſſiſted ſeveral Times at Maſs, and received the Communion from the Hands of a Romiſh Prieſt. Prince William of Heſſe-Caſſel, his Father, greatly moved at the News, which he ſo little expected, expreſſed his Reſentment by immediately ſtripping him of the Poſt of Commander in Chief of his Forces, which he gave to General Dieden. This Officer was ordered at the ſame Time to inform the Son of his being degraded, and to ſignify to him that his Father forbad him to appear in his Preſence, or to aſſiſt at any Council or Conference. M. Dieden was further ordered to ſignify to Prince Frederick that he could not be ignorant that he was a Subject of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel.*

Prince Frederick of Heſſe, after having learnt in his Infancy and Youth the Principles of the Reformed Religion under thoſe Maſters which the Landgrave his Father thought the fitteſt to fix them in his Underſtanding and his Heart, was afterwards ſent to Lauſanne and to Geneva under the Care of M. Crouſaz, to take in there by large Draughts the Spirit of Calvin and of Beza.

Laſt Night there was a grand Meeting at the Cock-pit Whitehall, on Affairs of Importance.

This Day his Majeſty will go to the Houſe of Peers, and open the Seſſions of Parliament with the uſual Formality.

The Maſter of an Engliſh Veſſel, arrived at Genoa from Bona in Africa, reports, that the Beys of Tunis and Conſtantine are at great Variance; that frequent and ſharp Skirmiſhes happen between their Troops, in which many are ſlain on both Sides.

Dublin, Nov. 2. *Major General Bligh will ſhortly ſet out for Kinſale, to ſuperintend the Embarkation of the Forces deſtined for Virginia, which are conſiderably augmented by Draughts from the ſeveral Regiments on this Eſtabliſhment, except thoſe on Dublin Duty.*

Letters by laſt Packet bring a Confirmation of Sir Thomas Prendergaſt, Bart. being appointed Poſt-Maſter General of this Kingdom.

NEW-YORK, January 20.

We hear the Connecticut Aſſembly are now ſitting; being called together on Account of the Ohio Affairs: There is talk of Money to be raiſed, and Officers in that Government have begun to inliſt Men.

Captain Cornelius Livingſton, in 12 Days from Port-Royal, in South-Carolina, informs us, that Capt Dobſon of this Port, was arrived there, and from thence had proceeded for Georgia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.

On Friday laſt arrived here from Virginia, Lieutenant-Colonel Elliſon, of Governor Shirley's Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mercer, of Sir William Pepperell's Regiment, in their Way to Boſton. We hear that Governor Shirley's Regiment will be ſtationed at New-York, and Sir William Pepperell's at Philadelphia. Theſe Gentlemen came over in the Gibraltar Man of War; and with them Sir John Sinclair, Deputy Quarter Maſter of the Forces, and two Adjutants.

Benjamin Chew, Eſq; is appointed Attorney General of this Province, in the Room of Tench Francis, Eſq; who lately reſign'd that Office.

Sunday laſt Captain Appowin arrived here in 33 Days from Jamaica, by whom there is Advice of the ſafe Arrival there of the Captains Reeve, Punter, Morrell, Wilſon, Holbrook, and David and Archibald Stewart, all from this Place: That Captain Steel had ſail'd for South-Carolina; and that Captain Reeve, and Captain Archibald Stewart, were to ſail ſoon for the ſame Port: That Captain David Stewart was ready to ſail for this Harbour: That Captain Bogart, bound to Jamaica from New-York, was caſt away on the French Keys, Veſſel and Cargoe entirely loſt: And that Captain Clutſham, for Briſtol from that Iſland, was likewiſe caſt away on Port Morant Keys, but ſaved Part of his Cargoe.

Capt. Hargrave, on the 22d of laſt Month, ſpoke with Captain Warner, of Rhode-Iſland, bound to Barbados, to the Eaſtward of Bermuda; all well on board. He likewiſe ſpoke with a Brigantine from Antigua for Virginia, which had been blown off, and was bearing away for Antigua again, having received conſiderable Damage; the Veſſel belong'd to Virginia.

ARRIVALS.

At Madeira. The Catherine, Conyers; and Little Molly, Rathbone, from Virginia.

At Cadiz. The Crawford, Stoakes, from Philadelphia.

At Liſbon. The Port Packet, Grover; and Mackpar, Waldron, from Marblehead.

At Bilboa. The Tartar, Davis, from Salem. The Stork, Florance; and Lark,-------from New-England.

At Portſmouth. The Catherine, Jamieſon, from Maryland.

At Plymouth. The Becky, Smith, from Virginia; and the Portſmouth, Stoodley, from Piſcataqua.

At Deal. The Liverpool Betſey, Gray; and the Diamond, Kirkwood, from Boſton. The Diamond, Hutchinſon, from Maryland.

At Graveſend. The Betſey, Spencer; and Greyhound, Stewart, from Maryland. The Adventure, Gunhouſe; and Charles, Eaſham, from Virginia. The Phœnix, Nell, from New-England.

SAILED.

The Friendſhip, Rattery, for Maryland, from Cowes.

The-------, Saunders, for Virginia, from Hull.

The Ruby, Ogle; Dolphin, Concannon; Terrible, Wright; Prince Frederick, Burton; Oſgood, Cruikſhanks; Hannah, Nevill; Earl of Halifax, Terry; and Fame, Jurd, all from London for Virginia.

The Diſpatch, Kellery, for Boſton, from Madeira.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Mercury, Charles Hargrave from London.

Snow Nancy, Samuel Appowen from Jamaica.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Barbados Factor, Joſeph Greenway for Barbados.

Sloop Adventure, Alexander Kennedy for Virginia.

CLEARED.

Ship Jenny Salley, Rhodolphus Kent to Dublin.

Brig Eſther, Joſeph Houſe to Antigua.

Ship Succeſs, Joſeph Cookſon to Barbados.

CONYNGHAM and NESBITT,

Are moved from Front-ſtreet, to the houſe where Mr. George Emlen lately dwelt, in Market-ſtreet, a few doors below the New-Printing-Office, and have in their ſtore contiguous to the houſe, and fronting Pewter-platter-alley,

A Large aſſortment of yard-wide and 7-eights Iriſh linen, 3 qr. 7 eights, yard-wide, and yard 3-eights cotton and linnen checks, ozenbrigs, ſail duck, No. 1 to 8, light canvas for mending ſails, calicoes, long lawns, clear lawns, in pieces and patches, cambricks in ditto, yard-wide and 6-qr. muſlin, cotton romals, 7-eights and yard-wide culgee handkerchiefs, ſilk romals, bandanoes, mens and womens worſted hoſe, horn combs, with or without caſes, ink-horns, ſteel, white metal, and other ſorted ſhoe buckles, cork ſcrews with ſprings, blue, green, drab and claret colour'd forreſt-cloths, ſhaloons, mohair, and buttons in bags, plain and double gilt yellow and white metal buttons, blue, green and white 3-qr. yard-wide, and 6-qr. naps, 7-eights bearſkins, muſkets, cutlaſhes, fowling pieces, powder horns, Iriſh tierce beef, Engliſh running rigging, &c. &c. all which they will ſell very cheap for ready money, or on the uſual credit to thoſe who have already, or may for the future, honour them with their commands. Tbctf.

Juſt imported in the Mercury, Capt. Charles Hargrave, from London, and to be ſold by

RICHARD FOOTMAN, *and* COMPANY,

At the new ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet,

SUndry Weſt Country and Yorkſhire broad-cloths, kerſeys, plains, foreſt-cloths, half-thicks, nap'd frizes, bearſkins, German ſerges, napped and plain duffils, plain and corded druggets, barragons, ſerge-denims, worſted and hair ſhags, Indian blankets, embroſſed ſerges, white and ſtriped flannels, ſtriped cotton linſeys, marvelets, yard-wide and 6-qr. bays, white ſwanſkin bays, rugs, blankets, bed-ſide and floor carpets, ſingle and double broad cambletts, camblettees, half-yard and yard-wide damaſks, ſhaloons, yard-wide Hungarian checks, florettas, barleycorn ſtarrets, ſtriped and plain calimancoes, flower'd and brocaded ſattins, worſted grograms, tammies, durants, half-yard, and yard-wide ſilk cords, venetians, ſilk checks, ſilk camblets, hairbines, bombazeens, alopeens, hatband crape, cherriderries, perſians, ſilk damaſks, black paduaſoys, dreſſed and undreſſed mantuas, ducapes, black ſattins, thread ſattins, womens black velvets, worſted, cotton and ſilk caps, hoſe, gartering, quality binding, ferrits, ſilk laces, ſewing ſilk, figur'd and plain ribbons, and other haberdaſhery goods, white jeans, fuſtians, cotton thick-ſets, figured demities, grandurels, duroys, everlaſtings, cotton velvets, flowered cotton velvet ſhapes, worſted waiſtcoat and breeches pieces, buckrams, cotton holands, cotton and ſilk, and cotton gowns, an aſſortment of linen and cotton checks, check and ſilk handkerchiefs, womens ſhort cloaks, felt and caſtor hats, pewter, tin-ware, ſaddlers iron-mongery, pictures, umbrelloes, womens tabby ſtays, Dilworth's ſpelling books, warming pans, frying pans, 6d, 10d, and 20d nails, faggots of ſteel, and other iron-mongery goods, and ſundry other things, too tedious to mention, ¶

To be SOLD,

BY publick vendue, on Monday, the third of February next, at ſix a clock in the afternoon, at the London Coffee-houſe, the Snow NANCY, Samuel Appowen, maſter, with all her ſails, rigging, &c. built by Cornelius Stout, of this city, in May, 1754, and has only made two ſhort voyages, being well found and fitted, an inventory may be ſeen at the ſaid Coffee-houſe, Thomas Willing's ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, or on board ſaid ſnow, at Stamper's Wharff.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtates of Charles Willing, or Thomas Lloyd, deceaſed, or to the partnerſhip of Charles Willing and Son, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe who have any demand againſt ſaid eſtates, or partnerſhip, to bring in their accounts to Thomas Willing, executor, and ſurviving partner; who has on hand a large aſſortment of Eaſt India and European commodities, choice old Madeira wine, Weſt India and Philadelphia rum, coffee, Muſcovado and clay'd ſugar, in barrels and hogſheads, London and Briſtol ſingle refin'd ditto, Engliſh cordage, canvas, anchors, &c. to be ſold at the moſt reaſonable prices.

Alſo to lett, a commodious brick houſe, in Front-ſtreet, where Mr. Thomas Lawrence lately lived, near Walnut-ſtreet corner, having a convenient kitchen, and other out-houſes, with cellars under all, for further particulars, enquire of ſaid Thomas Willing; who has likewiſe to lett, for a term of 3 or 5 years, a farm or tract of land, lying on Frankford creek, within ſix miles of Philadelphia, containing 175 acres, 15 of which is choice drained meadow, with a good new bank, a commodious large brick houſe, and a large ſtone barn; may be enter'd on the 25th of March next.

N. B. There is a young orchard of 350 choice apple trees on ſaid farm;---and a Dutch ſervant man's time to be ſold, who has five years to ſerve, and is now on the farm.

To be SOLD,

A Likely briſk ſervant lad, about 16 years of age, and is to ſerve till he's 21 years old, he's this country born, and brought up to plantation work, can read, write and cypher. Any perſon that he will ſuit, may agree with Mr. James Whitehead, keeper of the Work-houſe, in Philadelphia, who has the ſelling of him.

TO be SOLD or LETT, by *JOHN NAGLEE*, The Houſe he now lives in, in Second-ſtreet. Tbc, 4 w.

King William County (in Virginia) January 16, 1755.

Deſcription of Robert Scott, who ran away from Cumberland town, in New-Kent county, and carried with him effects of great value, belonging to Meſſieurs Campbell and Craig, of King William county, and Robert Donald, in Hanover, Virginia.

HE is a thick ſquat man, about 30 years of age, freſh coloured, wears his own hair, of a reddiſh colour, his eye-brows and beard the ſame, pretty much bow legged, and very apt to be troubled with a rumatiſm in his legs, ſo that he is often laid up for months together: He was dreſs'd in a mixt grey ſuit of broadcloth, carried with him ſeveral ruffled and plain ſhirts, and other clothes of his own; he rode off a ſmall horſe of Robert Donald's, a natural pacer, and bay colour, which he will probably ſoon ſwap away; alſo an old demy pick ſaddle, with a buckſkin ſeat, a pair of flat ſaddle-bags; had about him Two Hundred and odd Piſtoles, in gold, beſides the Books belonging to Campbell and Craig's ſtore, alſo of an ordinary, kept by himſelf. Whoever will ſecure, and bring ſaid Scott to Campbell and Craig, or Robert Donald, ſhall receive TWENTY PISTOLES reward, paid by

ROBERT DONALD.

If taken and ſecured as abovеſaid, in Pennſylvania government, the above reward will be paid by JOHN NELSON, in Philadelphia.

N. B. He was well arm'd with piſtols, &c.

Juſt imported in Capt. Hargrave from London, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH SIMS,

At his ſtore below the Draw-bridge, between Mr. Powell's and Mr. Plumſtead's wharffs, very cheap for ready money, or ſhort credit, viz.

BRoad-cloths, kerſeys, bearſkins, half-thicks, frizes, rugs, blankets, white and ſcarlet flannel, linſey, ozenbrigs, 7-eighths and yard-wide check linen, cotton ditto, garlix, princes linen, tandems, gulix holland, Iriſh ſheeting, ſileſias, piſtol lawns, broad lawns in pieces and packets, cambricks, clear and flowered lawns, muſlins, ruſſia linen, diaper ditto, diaper and damaſk table cloths, ſetts of diaper and damaſk clouting, Flanders bed-ticks, buckram, bandanoes, romal, linen, Scots and ſilk handkerchiefs, calicoes of different ſorts, chints, printed cotton, taffety, India damaſk, boiled camblets, worſted damaſk, ſhaloon, tammies, long ells, ſerge, mens, womens, and childrens worſted ſtockings, mens fine cotton ditto, childrens thread ditto, womens and girls ſilk and worſted ſhoes, gartering, worſted and cotton caps, light and cloth colour'd ſewing ſilk, ſilk and thread laces, nonſopretties, worſted quality, ferrits, ribbons, Holland and diaper tapes, bobbin, galloon, braid and twiſt, ſhirt and veſt mould buttons, pins, dandriff combs, ſmall hiſtory books, brown and colour'd thread, Scots ditto, Nuns ditto, ſnuff boxes, mens, womens and childrens gloves, different ſorts, fans, mourning of ſeveral ſorts, writing paper, wafers, ſealing wax, bohea and green tea, pepper, mens and boys felt hats, boxes of tin, iron wire, ſalt petre, iſinglaſs, brimſtone, allom, coat and veſt braſs buttons, mohair, and mohair buttons, ſhoe buckles, piſtol knives, pen knives, bone ſeal ditto, gimblets, &c. &c. &c.

Alſo good rum, ſugar, melaſſes, coffee, and Maderia wine, in pipes or quarter caſks. ¶

To be ſold by

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his ſtore in Arch-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, near the ſign of the GEORGE,

A Neat aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods; alſo Iriſh beef, and choice rice and peas in barrels, at a very reaſonable rate. Tbc. 3 mo.

Juſt imported in the Mercury, Capt. Hargrave, and the laſt veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold cheap, for ready money or ſhort credit, by

BENJAMIN KENDALL,

In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, almoſt oppoſite the Three Tuns, viz.

LOndon nails and ſprigs, carpenters and joiners tools, joiners furniture, deſk furniture in ſetts, compleat ſhoemakers tools, blackſmiths, barbers, and hand vizes, drawing knives, trowels, ſtock-locks, hinges, gate-locks, driping pans, iron traces, horſe bells, iron and tin plates, tin ware made up, copper ſauce pans, coffee-pots, bell-metal kettles, ſcythes, fickles, dog-irons, fire-ſhovels and tongs, braſs candleſticks, jack chains, gun locks, gun worms, ſadlers wares, a compleat aſſortment of cutlary ware, braſs ink pots, fountain pens, ivory paper knives, foulding pen-knives, artificial magnets, ditto with pen-knives, variety of ſeals, hob nails, 18 inch and two foot rules, ſliding rules, hand and common pewter plates, baſons, tea pots, cream jugs, porringers, ſpoons, tea ſpoons, tea tongs, ſnuff boxes, fans, horn and ivory combs, pins, needles, knitting needles, Yorkſhire cloths and trimmings, variety of threads, metal buttons, camblets, calimancoes, damaſks, grandurels, Indianas, knit waiſtcoats and breeches in patterns, mens and womens ſtockings, ſhoe and knee buckles, cotton and linen checks, ſtripes, cotton holland, white tabby, yellow canvas, buckram, womens common clogs, ſilk and Morocco ditto, goloſhoes, twilled bagging, Lancaſhire ſheeting, blank books, maps, paper caſes, and parchment, eight day and thirty hour clocks, neat ſilver watches, with ſundry other goods.

N. B. At the ſame place is ſold, Engliſh RED CLOVER, and TIMOTHY GRASS SEED. Tbctf.

Juſt imported in the Mercury, Capt. Hargrave, from London, and to be ſold cheap, for ready money, by

JOHN BAYLY,

At the ſign of the Tea-pot, at the lower end of Front-ſtreet, near the Draw-bridge,

STeel chapes and tongues, round and ſquare ditto for knee buckles, chryſtal ſtone buttons, ſteel topped thimbles, corals for whiſtles, ſilver watches, with enamelled and ſilver faces, ſilver jockey ſpurs, lined with ſteel, watch glaſſes, chryſtal waiſtcoat buttons, ſet in ſilver, money ſcales and weights, in boxes, ſilk watch ſtrings, broad and narrow ſorted colours, watch keys, fine pierced Pinchbeck ſhoe and knee buckles, in ſetts, ſilver pendants for watches, ſundry ſorts of files, viz. half round, flat, round, rough, baſtard and ſmooth, ſpring dividers, compaſſes, cutting nippers, hand ſhears, clock and watch plyers, blow pipes, fine binding wire, and fine drawing plates, hand vizes, rotten ſtone, allom, ſalt petre, &c. &c. Alſo all ſorts of gold and ſilver work made and ſold as uſual, and ready money given for old ſilver and gold.

RUN away from Thomas Cooch, Miller, on Chriſtine creek, New-Caſtle county, in the province of Pennſylvania, A Negro man, named Sam, a pretty tall, ſlim fellow, near 50 years of age, and pretty grey headed, He was brought from Amboy jail laſt fall, and had with him there a paſs, and went for a free Negro; he may probably have the ſame paſs with him now. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negro in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by *Thomas Cooch*, or Mr. *John Spafford*, in Philadelphia. Tbc. 8 W.

RUN away on the 20th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, An Iriſh ſervant man, named Charles Hamble, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet and a half high, ſandy complexion, ſhort brown hair, & has a down-look: Had on when he went away, A whitiſh colour'd cloth jacket, grey waiſtcoat, fuſtian breeches, patch'd on the knees, grey ſtockings, good ſhoes, and a good hat. He is by trade a Weaver. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN SMITH. ‡

Lately imported, and to be ſold by

THOMAS and WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT,

At their ſtore, on the north ſide of Cheſtnut-ſtreet wharff, up one pair of ſtairs,

BArogons, plain and corded druggets, camblets, camblettees, ſilk camblets, hairbines, double and ſingle alopeens, ſilk ſaggathies, worſted ſtuffs, venetians, black bombazeen, grazets, paduaſoys, Engliſh and China taffeties, bengals, half yard black perſian, mens ſilk caps, ſilk and cotton laces, ribbons, womens fans, 4d. and 6d. ferrits, worſted bindings, gartering, ſewing ſilk, colour'd thread, nuns and long dozen thread, bobbins, white tapes, blue and white ditto, filletting, nonſopretties, flower'd bandanoes, taffety handkerchiefs, printed and Scotch linen ditto, cotton romals, cambricks, clear lawns, muſlins, dowlas, princes linen, Iriſh linen, 3 qr. 7-8ths, and yd. wd. tandem, garlix, ſingle, double and quadruple ſileſias, long lawns, broad lawns, bag holland, piſtol lawns, flaxen Ruſſia, Ruſſia ſheeting, diaper and buckaback, 7 qr. 8 qr. 10 qr. and 12 qr. diaper and damaſk table-cloths, napkening and clouting diaper, 3 qr. 7-8ths, yd. wd. and 6 qr. cotton and linen checks, ticking, Flanders bedticks, cotton hollands, linen ſtripes, calicoes, ſtampt linens, white and dy'd fuſtians, coarſe, fine and ſuperfine broadcloths, forreſt cloths, plains, kerſeys, halfthicks, rugs, blankets, coarſe and fine ſhaloons, tammies and durants, ſtriped linſeys, white flannel, bearſkin, white and brown buckram, mens and womens cotton, thread and worſted ſtockings, gloves and mittens, mens felt and beaver hats, womens beaver ditto, hempen Ruſſia, brown roles, brown beſſens, flaxen and hempen ozenbrigs, Britiſh and Ruſſia ſail duck, No. 1 to 7. variety of pier and ſconce looking-glaſſes, mens and womens pocket-books, ſlates, writing-paper, ſealing-wax, braſs and leather ink-pots, pins, needles, knitting-needles, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, mens and womens whips, china bowls, tea-pots, diſhes and plates, table-mats, hair brooms, and clamps, hearth-bruſhes, box-irons, neſts of trunks, wool and cotton cards, a large aſſortment of cutlary, ſnuff-boxes, fountain pens, cork-ſcrews, key-ſwivels, ſteel pencil caſes, ſhoe-buckles, white and yellow metal buttons, ſhoe-tacks, awl-blades, ſleeve-buttons, London ſteel, 10, 12, 20, and 24d, nails, frying-pans, joiners axes, hammers, gimblets, H and HL hinges, cloſet-locks, thumb latches, ſteel plate hand-ſaws, pannel and faſh ditto, mill-ſaws, files, padlocks, marking-irons, braſs candleſticks, iron and braſs ball'd ditto, ſnuffers, fire-ſhovels and tongs, bellows, gunpowder, ſhot, bar lead, gun flints, wire mouſe-traps, mens and womens thimbles, horn and ivory combs, gun-locks, braſs and pewter curtain rings, ſteel ſeals, watch-keys and leathers, pepper-mills, Hungary-water, pipes, lampblack, ſundry ſorts of books, viz. bibles, the riſe and progreſs of the people called Quakers in Ireland, divers ſorts of ſpelling-books and primmers, arithmetick ditto, Moll's geography, &c.

RUN away from Stephen Carpenter, near Kenſington, in Philadelphia townſhip, A Dutch ſervant man, named John Frederick Corn, ſpeaks bad Engliſh, about 40 years of age, a luſty man, and freſh colour'd: Had on, A blue coat, without button-holes, and a jacket of the ſame colour, old buckſkin breeches, white yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, braſs buckles, and took a large bundle of other clothes with him, an old felt hat, and wears his own hair, has a rough look, and a ring on one finger, with a knob on it. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, if taken in Philadelphia county, and if taken out of ſaid county, Three Pounds, paid by

† STEPHEN CARPENTER.

Philadelphia, January 27, 1755.

RUN away laſt night, from William Allen, of Cheſter townſhip, Burlington county, Weſt-New-Jerſey, An Iriſh ſervant man, named Turrence Magwigin, about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 27 years of age, paliſh complexion, dark brown hair, very thin and ſcragling: Had on when he went away, An old beaver hat, drugget jacket, and a ſtriped under ditto, without ſleeves, cloth breeches, of a moſs colour, with metal buttons, and has buttons at the knees inſtead of buckles, which are put on the upper ſide, black grey ſtockings, half-worn ſhoes, with ſtrings, and took a pair of new ſhoe ſoals with him. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM ALLEN.

To be SOLD,

A Plantation, lying on Raccoon creek, in Greenwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, containing 300 acres of upland, well timber'd, about 25 acres of meadow, within bank, and about twenty acres of marſh adjoining the ſame, with a good houſe, barn, orchard, &c. Alſo a plantation within a mile of the ſaid creek, adjoining the former, containing 130 acres of upland, well timber'd, with 10 acres of marſh, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, orchard, and other improvements on the ſame. Likewiſe another plantation, lying at the upper ſide of Raccoon creek, fronting Delaware river, containing 160 acres, about 40 acres of which is good meadow, 40 acres more may be made; alſo 42 acres of good cedar ſwamp, lying very handy for timber, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, large orchard, and other good Improvements. Whoever inclines to purchaſe all or either of ſaid plantations, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living near the premiſes, who will give an indiſputable title for the ſame. JOHN HALTON. †

Philadelphia, January 24, 1755.

RUN away this morning, from James Duncan, of Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, An Iriſh ſervant man, named Patrick White, about 22 years of age, middle ſiz'd, fair complexion, and has a good deal of the brogue on his tongue: Had on when he went away, A brown jacket, with braſs buttons, and a blue one under it, with white metal buttons, an old white worſted cap, and old felt hat, a check ſhirt, leather breeches, bluiſh colour'd ſtockings, and pretty good ſhoes, with large braſs buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES DUNCAN. ‡

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

STolen out of the ſtable of Edward Hill, living at his ferry in Benſalem, Bucks county, commonly called Dunks's ferry, in the night of the third inſt. A deep bay gelding, with black mane and tail, and the tail trimmed as if calves had gnawed it off, one of his hips is a little lower than the other, and thought to be on the near ſide, no white about him, except a little in the forehead, under the foretop, about 13 hands and a half high, a natural pacer, and between 8 and 9 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder, with a large brand, EH. Whoever ſecures the thief and horſe, ſhall have Three Pounds reward for both, or Thirty Shillings for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by *Edward Hill*. ¶

For CORK and SWANZEY,

The SHIP SWANZEY, EDWARD VAUGHAN, Maſter,

Will ſail the firſt day of March next. For freight or paſſage, apply to *William Griffitts*, or ſaid commander on board, at *Griffitts*'s wharff. She is a new veſſel, and hath good accommodations for paſſengers.

VEry good Lamp-black ſold at the New-Printing-Office.

To be LETT, the Houſe in *Third-ſtreet*, two Doors above *Church-alley*, where the POST-OFFICE was lately kept. Enquire of JOHN MIFFLIN, Eſq; or Mr. AMOS STRETTELL.

To be SOLD, very reaſonable,

A Plantation and tract of land, in Kent county on Delaware, whereon doctor Henry Jaffray, deceaſed, lately lived, adjoining to Duck-creek town, containing about 200 acres of land, being a pleaſant ſituation, within a mile of Duck-creek landing, with a large commodious brick dwelling-houſe, outhouſes, barn, and two orchards, with other good improvements thereon. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to HENRY FARSONS, living near the premiſes, or to EDMUND KEARNY, in Philadelphia.

N. B. Said Kearny, at his ſtore, the corner of Cheſtnut and Water-ſtreets, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet wharff, hath a good aſſortment of European and India goods imported in the laſt ſhips from London, which he will ſell very cheap for ready money. All perſons indebted to him, whoſe debts are become due, are once more deſired to make immediate payment, or they may ſhortly expect to be compelled thereto by law. Tbc. 6 w.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Philadelphia, Captain Ferguſon, from London, and to be ſold by

TENCH FRANCIS, *junior*,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite to Mr. John Armitt's, the following goods, viz.

BLack alamode, alopeens, blue, green and copper colour'd broadcloths, horſe hair and ſilk and hair buttons, common mohair, ſilk and hair and ſuperfine ſcarff twiſt, Philadelphia pattern coat and veſt braſs buttons, white metal plate faſhion ditto, ſtone and braſs ſleeve ditto, wir'd and horn mould ſhirt ditto, bed bunts, brown buckrams, braſs and ſteel ſhoe and knee buckles, bobbins, cambrick and clear lawns in pieces and patches, Guiney blue calicoes, ſmallſprig and ſpotted purple and blue ditto, bed pattern ditto, calimancoes, camblettees, common and fine boil'd camblets, ivory and horn combs, printed cottons, clouting and napkening diaper and damaſk dyſookſoys, Ruſſia drilling, duroys, durants, black and blue everlaſtings, 4 and 6d. ſilk ferrits, ſcarlet and red flannels, 3 qr. 7 eights, and yard wide garlix, ſcarlet and letter'd gartering, mens white and colour'd gloves, colour'd and white womens, maids and girls gloves and mittens, iron and braſs harps, nuns holland, lungee, cotton, ſeckterſoy and new romals, India and Engliſh border'd bandanoes, Scots, Cumberland and ſpotted linen handkerchiefs, men and womens worſted hoſe, Holman's inkpowder, kerſeys, buck and bone table knives, buck and bone butcher ditto, beſt Hoole's piſtol capt ditto, ivory and bone hunters, buck and buffalo ſeal'd, capt and Barlow penknives, burnt bone childrens ditto, long, broad, piſtol and minionet lawns, 3 qr. 7 eights, and yard wide Iriſh linens, 3 qr. 7 eights, yard wide and 6 qr. cotton and linen checks, white and brown Pomerania and Princes linen, China blue and purple printed linens, white and brown Heſſens, brown rolls, Laval linen, white and brown flaxen and hempen Ruſſia linen, 2 and 3 yard ſilk and ferrit laces, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 qr. cotton laces, black lace, great variety of yard wide, ell wide and 6 qr. fine and ſuperfine white and golden'd muſlins, viz. humhums, coſſaes, tanjebs, bettilies, terrindhams, ſeirhoudcannaes, mulmuls, &c. 10 and 20d. nails, niccanees, nillaes, beſt fine and thick ſprig and crown ozenbrigs, Scots ditto, common and beſt Dunford pins, parchment, propatria and foolſcap paper, FF glaiz'd and unglaiz'd powder, maidens bluſh and black half yd. perſians, plain, gold and ſilver'd ground India pictures, broad and narrow Dutch pretties, green hair pluſh, broad and narrow London worſted quality, white ſtay ditto, Engliſh quills, variety of black and figur'd ribbons, green ratteens, common and chain'd ſooſeys, white and brown Ruſſia ſheeting, ſingle and double tandem fileſias, London ſhaloons of all colours, beſt baladine two and three corded ſewing ſilk of all colours, awl-blades and ſhoe tacks, ſmall taylors ſhears, ſciſſars, white ſtay cord galoon and braid, broad and narrow holland tapes, long dozen thread, fine nuns whited brown and colour'd ditto, ſuperfine hyſon and bohea tea, India and Engliſh black taffeties, tammies, 9 and 10 qr. Flanders bed-ticks, Engliſh ditto in pieces, men and womens braſs and ſteel thimbles, tablecloths and napkins in ſuits, beſt ſealing wax and vermilion wafers, &c. &c. Tbctf.

Juſt imported, in the laſt veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold cheap for ready money, or ſhort credit, by

USHER *and* WHARTON,

At their ſtore on Walnut-ſtreet Wharff, and oppoſite Mr. Reeſe Meredith's,

SEven eights and yard wide Iriſh linen, ſheeting ditto, 3 qr. 7 eights, and yard wide linen and cotton Manchеſter checks, cotton hollands, erminets, Turkey plads, ſuperfine boil'd camblets, common and ſtrip'd ditto, calimancoes, tammies, prunels, durants, yard wide ſilk diana's, flower'd tiſſues, ſuperfine ſcarlet, blue, pink and black damaſks, figur'd barragons, figur'd ſtuffs, Nova-Scotia's, Scots carpeting, black, blue and cloth colour'd knit patterns for breeches, men and womens white and glaiz'd gloves, cambricks and lawns, patches of ditto, holland tape and bobbin, white lace and edging, black and gauze lace, white and colour'd Scots threads, brown ditto, broad and narrow quality bindings, ſuperfine ſilk and hair, Scots kenting, ſtaff and ſilk ſhoes, a large aſſortment of coat and jacket yellow and white metal buttons, ſleeve ditto, ſundry ſorts of ſhoe and knee buckles, buck and bone table knives and forks, Hoole's piſtol capt knives, cuttoe ditto, ſeal end penknives, braſs handled ditto, taylors ſhears, womens ſciſſars, razors, men and womens braſs and ſteel thimbles, jews harps, darning and ſewing needles, pins, ſnuff-boxes of ſundry ſorts, Holman's inkpowder, playing cards, writing paper, ivory combs, horn ditto, beſt London crown glaſs, pewter diſhes, plates and baſons, long and ſhort pipes, gunpowder, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24, and 30d. nails, ſprigs and trunk ditto, long and ſhort ſcythes, frying pans, locks of ſundry ſorts, and plate bolts, handſaws, drawing knives, axes, hammers, chizels of ſundry ſorts, and files, hinges, augers, tap-borers, ſpike and nail gimblets, tin and horn lanthorns, bellows, iron and braſs candleſticks, ſcrubbing bruſhes and clamps, ſweeping, clothes, hearth, table, and ſhoe bruſhes, of different ſorts, a large aſſortment of painters bruſhes, ſundry ſorts of tin ware, brimſtone, allom, copperas, beſt French indigo, ſnuff, tea, coffee, chocolate, alſpice, Engliſh and Boſton loaf ſugar, old Jamaica ſpirit, beſt Engliſh quills, corks, Florence oil, muſcovado ſugars, Madeira and Liſbon wine. Alſo a large aſſortment of ſhip chandlery, viz. Engliſh cables and anchors, cordage of all ſizes, Ruſſia and Engliſh duck, bunting of all kinds, pitch, tar and turpentine, with all the different articles wanted in that way; where thoſe that favour us with their buſineſs may depend on being well uſed.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of Matthew and Abraham Uſher, are once more deſir'd to come and pay their reſpective debts to prevent trouble. And all that are indebted to Matthew Watſon deceaſed, are likewiſe deſir'd to come and pay, or elſe they may expect to be troubled. Tbctf.

RUN away on the 11th ult. from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Caſtle, An Iriſh ſervant man, named Hugh Carberry, of middle ſtature, about 20 years of age, is very talkative: Had on when he went away, A blue jacket, without lining, with braſs buttons, an under jacket, of ſtriped ſtuff, with white metal buttons, check ſhirt, felt hat, worſted cap, buckſkin breeches, white woollen ſtockings, and good ſhoes; his eye-brows is remarkable for heavineſs. He has been uſed to the ſea, and it is ſuppoſed he will endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel. He is a good deal acquainted in the upper counties. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward if taken in New-Caſtle county, and Forty Shillings if in any other county, paid by *John Thompſon*.

N. B. The breeches are remarkable, being pieced all round between the thighs and waiſtband. 5 w.

74101

NOTICE is hereby given, That on Monday, the third Day of February next, Warrants will begin to be granted, on the usual Terms, for Lands within the Purchase lately made of the Six Nations, over Susquehanna, in Cumberland County, at the Proprietary Land-Office, in Philadelphia.

Secretary's Office, RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.
Dec. 23. 1754.

To be sold by

ALEXANDER ALLAIRE,

At his house in Sassafras-street, commonly called Race-street, almost opposite to the Moravian church,

A Likely Negroe man, about twenty years of age, has had the small-pox. Tbctf.

Just imported by the Captains Meinard and Reeve, from London, and to be sold by

JOHN HEAD, junior,

In Second-street, nearly opposite the Church, the following goods, viz.

RED striped duffels, bearskin coating, cloth colour'd and green ratteens, cloth colour'd and blue kersies, low priced rugs, blue, green and cloth colour'd worsted damasks, yard wide worsted stuffs, shaloons and tammies, white, red, scarlet, striped and embossed flannels, fine, superfine and low priced broadcloths, buttons and mohair, baladine and common sewing silk, border'd and half border'd bandanoes, cotton and silk romal handkerchiefs, Barcelona, Cumberland and linen ditto, womens black velvet, China and English black, blue, pink and changeable taffeties, ell wide black and cloth colour'd persians, figur'd and plain ribbons, silk and cotton laces, silk caps, silver watches, blue, green and cloth colour'd plush, bobbins, filleting and common tapes, best hempen and flaxen ozenbrigs, 7 eights and yard wide Irish linens, tandem hollands, calicoes and printed linens, 6 qr. muslin, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, flower'd, pistol and long lawns, brown and white buckram, F and FF gunpowder, shot and bar lead, London steel, A. C. No. 3. a large assortment of 3 qr. 7 eights, yard wide, and yard and 3 eights cotton and linen checks, 3 qr. and 7 eights garlix, men and womens worsted stockings, mens ribb'd ditto, double and single worsted caps and muffatees, an assortment of pewter, writing paper, a neat assortment of mens, boys and womens felt hats, a large assortment of cutlary, silver pattern coat and vest buttons, Scots and colour'd threads, letter'd and scarlet gartering, bohea tea by the dozen, a large assortment of hatters trimmings and irons, pins and needles, boxes of tin plates and wire, cinnamon and nutmegs, and sundry other goods, too tedious to mention. Tbc. 3m.

Just imported in the snow Sarah, Capt. Mitchell, and to be sold by retail exceeding cheap for ready money, by

JOHN ORD,

At the South-East corner of Market and Second-streets,

SUper and superfine broadcloths, middling ditto, with trimmings, superfine rattinetts, shaloons durants, double and single allopeens, silk and hair grazetts, black and white sattin, rich white half ell silk damask, sewing silk, silk caps, fine colour'd threads, superfine double mill'd saggathies, superfine boil'd camblets, womens shoes velvets, scarlet, red, and blue duffils, blue and scarlet everlastings, black russels, flowered ditto, best superfine deathhead buttons, campain new fashion'd Ditto, finger work silk garters, best superfine balladine scarf twist, black silk knit breeches, black, blue scarlet and cloth colour'd worsted ditto, mens superfine grey hose, black ditto, best ozenbrigs, Irish sheeting, yd. wide cotton hollands, white jeans, dy'd ditto, corded demities, yd. wd. Irish linen, bordered bandanoes, black and cloth colour'd China taffeties, plain and striped persians, cotton romals, best brown buckram, brown hollands, broad lawns, demy cambricks, printed cottons, full chints, printed calicoes, fine dark ground chints, Russia linen, horse-whips, check linens, barragons, nankeens, maidens blush persian, white ditto, fine white cotton stockings, metal buttons, black and white lace, bath coatings, superfine naps and bearskins, and sundry other goods, suitable for the season.

Just imported, in the last ships from England, and to be sold cheap, for ready money, or short credit, by

ANTHONY STOCKER,

At his store, on William Fishbourne's Wharff, opposite to Joshua Fisher's,

A CHOICE variety of European and East-India goods, suitable for the season.

N. B. Also to be sold by said Stocker, Barbados rum, muscovado sugar, cotton, and scraped ginger. Tbctf.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of land, at a place called the Great Meadows, in New Jersey, containing, 2441 acres. Also a plantation on the South side of the city of Philadelphia, bounded easterly by the road that leads to the lower ferry, and West by Schuylkill containing 46 acres, with a large brick-house, garden and out-houses thereon. Another plantation in North-wales containing 123 acres, now in the tenure of John Jones. Also a bank-house, in Front-street, opposite to Joseph Morris. For Terms of sale enquire of EDMUND KEARNY, *in Philadelphia, or* JAMES KINSEY, *at Burlington.* ⊕ *15 s. T. b. 3 M.*

RUn away on the 20th of December last, from the subscriber, living in Wilmington, an Irish servant man, named Philip Fitzpatrick, a cooper by trade, a short well set fellow, with short black hair, freckled face, and looks pale with the ague: Had on when he went away, a felt hat, old grey homespun jacket, a black ditto, and a striped under jacket, homespun tow shirt, old patch'd leather breeches, blue grey stockings, and new shoes. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ⊕ THOMAS CANBY.

Imported in the last ships from London, and to be sold by

ALEXANDER HUSTON,

At his store in Second street, opposite the Baptist Meeting house, the following goods, viz.

BOhea and green tea, hempen and flaxen sprigs, ozenbrigs, white and brown hessens, Russia and Irish sheetings, hempen and flaxen russias, ravens duck, tandems, gulix, nuns and Irish hollands, damask and diaper table-cloths, damask and disper napkening and clouting, princes linen, brown hollands, long, flowered, broad and clear lawns, in pieces and patches, cambricks, yd. wd. ell wd. 6 qr. coarse and fine muslins, India silks, viz. damasks, paduasoys, black and cloth colour'd taffeties, striped and plain persians, china blue, and common blue bed patterns, calicoes, green, blue and cloth colour'd mantuas, great variety of printed linens and calicoes, India and English chints, coarse and fine ginghams, bengals, romals, bandanoes, superfine worsted black damasks, calimancoes, shaloons, variety of linen and cotton checks, bed ticks, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d nails, 7 eights and 3 qr. garlix, striped, imbossed, white and red flannels, green, blue and cloth colour'd broadcloths, turkey, duck and pidgeon shot, pewter, &c. &c. Likewise a healthy, active Negroe boy, about 15 years of age, born in the country, and has had the small-pox. Tbctf.

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of George Jones, who formerly kept the sign of the Black Horse in Black-Horse Alley, in this city, are desir'd to bring in their accounts: And those who are indebted to said estate, are desir'd to make immediate payment to JACOB DUCHE, and others, executors to said estate. Tbctf.

To be SOLD,

Several lots of upland and meadow, lying on the river Delaware, a little above Kensington, pleasantly situated: Likewise a small new cart and geers for one horse, and a good horse for the saddle and draught; enquire of Mary Ball, or William Ball, Goldsmith, in Front-street, between Chesnut-street and Blackhorse-alley.

N. B. Said Ball makes and sells all sorts of gold and silver work, after the newest fashions and lowest prices, by wholesale and retail. Tbctf.

Just imported in the Myrtilla, from London, and will be sold off, either wholesale or retail, very cheap for ready money only, by

GERVASE BURGESS,

At the house where Capt. Grant lately lived, in Second street,

SUPER superfine light colour'd broadcloth for womens cloaks, ditto in patterns for suits, fine blue ditto, plain drab ditto, beaver coating, red, white and striped flannel, double damask, calimancoes, bengals, superfine London shaloons, mens and womens worsted and yarn hose, ditto white persian, neat womens shoes, John Hose's womens and girls shoes, goloshes and clogs, fine baladine light and cloth colour'd sewing silk, colour'd and ozenbrigs thread, mohair, metal and brass buttons, steel and brass shoe and knee buckles, ivory combs, buckram, mohair, wadding and haircloths, superfine three sprigg'd flaxen ozenbrigs, Hamburgh hempen ditto, tandems and tandem silesias, 3 qr. 7-8ths and 6 qr. Manchester checks, striped duffils 20d. 10d. 8d. and 4d. London nails, rasps, smiths rubbers, fine bastard cut saw-mill and whip-saw files, hand-saw and warding ditto, awl hafts and blades, shoe tacks, shoemakers knives, stock-locks, cupboard, gun and padlocks, Robert Moore's carpenters broad axes, adzes, joiners hatchets, augers, chissels, plain irons, coopers adzes, axes, jointing irons, compasses, douelling bitts, H. V. and spike gimblets, J. White's handsaws, tenant and pannel saws, Smith and Loom's handsaws, gouges, marking irons, tap borers, coffin handles and screws, curry combs, brushes and mane combs, steelyards, chasing-dishes, gridirons, frying-pans, spades, fine ivory handle knives and forks, riveted cocoa and buck ditto, pistol cap, butchers and seal penknives, Whitechapel needles, of taylors sizes, knitting-needles, iron candlesticks, copper tea-kettles, saucepans, coffee-pots, brass warming-pans, box irons, carpenters hammers, rules, chalk lines, steel and iron compasses, middling and corking pins, Weston's and Scotch snuff, post and common writing paper, bohea tea, velvet corks, red clover seed, Turlington's balsam of life, Daffy's elixir, Bateman's drops, hungary water, doctor Godfrey's cordials, jalap and ipecacuana powder'd, venice treacle, Matthews's pills, opium, English saffron, manna, sena, Spanish flies, spirits of sal volatile, hartshorn, lavender, sal armoniac, linimentum arcei, Turner's cerat, melilot plaisters, oxycrocium, diacu um, Epsom salts, and camphire.

N. B. To be sold by the said Gervase Burgess, Madeira and Lisbon wine by the gallon, West India and New-England rum, cinnamon water, mint water, anniseed water usquebaugh, geneva, all fours, by the gallon, muscovado sugar, melasses, rosin by the barrel or hundred, spirts of turpentine, bran, and a copper still, containing 36 gallons.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Negroe woman and child. Enquire at the New Printing-Office.

To be SOLD Cheap,

A SERVANT boy, who has eight years and eight months to serve, and can speak English and French. He is fit for town or country business. For farther particulars, enquire of the Printers.

To be SOLD,

A Likely Dutch servant lad, about 18 years of age, has three years and a half to serve, understands leather-dressing very well. Enquire of Thomas Francis, living in Pewter-platter-alley, Philadelphia.

ON Friday the 27th of December last broke out of Dover goal, a young man, named Ithiel Reed, a tall slim fellow: Had on, a blue cloth coat and jacket. Also a woman, named Mary Tool. Whoever takes up and secures said Reed, and Tool, shall have Forty Shillings reward, paid by the goal-keeper of Dover.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1755.

WHereas Amey the wife of Richard Shorttall, of this city, hath lately eloped from her said husband; these are to desire all persons not to trust her on his account, for he will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

⊕ RICHARD SHORTTALL.

N. B. There was left at her lodging, a great coat, and hat. Any person proving their property, may have them again.

STray'd, or convey'd from off the Commons, near Philadelphia, a small brown horse, about 13 hands high, with a star in his forehead, and his two hind feet white. Whoever will give information, so that he may be had again, shall be well rewarded, by applying to John Butler, at the sign of the Death of the Fox, at the upper end of Second-street.

WHereas Matthias Schauffele, of Old Cushehoppen, in the county of Philadelphia, had agreed with his father-in-law, Ludowig Lehman, for his plantation, and gave him nine bonds, which all amounted to One Hundred Pounds, payable to his brother-in law, Jacob Killer, as his full portion of the said plantation; and the said Jacob Killer having absented himself, and took those bonds with him, and his father in-law hath since taken the said plantation back again, therefore the said Matthias Schauffele forwarns all persons not to take any assignment or assignments of any of the said bonds, for he will not pay them.

MATTHIAS SCHAUFFELE.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1755.

WHEREAS Anne M'Gittikin, the wife of Bryan M'Gittiken, of the Great Valley, in Chester county, hath eloped from her said husband; this serves to forbid all persons from trusting her on his account, for he will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

⊕ BRYAN M'GITTIKIN.

Imported in the New Myrtilla, Capt. Budden, and the last ships from London and Scotland, to be sold cheap, for ready money or short credit, by

THOMAS M'JANET, *and* Company,

At their store in Water-street, near the Tun tavern,

AN assortment of European and India goods, suitable for the season; likewise choice of Birmingham ware, and the works of the Reverend Mr. John Flavel, a new impression, and neatly bound. Tbc.

Curtis's Mills, December 26, 1754.

STray'd or stolen last night, from the subscriber, living near Bordentown, a brack roan horse, about 14 hands high, branded E B, on the near thigh, rough shod all round, lately trimm'd on the neck, where the collar goes, very short mane, short switch tail, much us'd to the geers, and in good command, the hair worn off his sides with the traces, he hand-gallops very well, paces a good travel, and trots easy. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

⊕ JOSEPH CURTIS.

To be SOLD or LETT,

A Plantation and tract of land, situated on Chestnut-hill, in Germantown township, Philadelphia county, about ten miles from the city, containing 24 acres and a quarter, with a commodious stone house, and good frame barn thereon, together with a good well; a considerable part of the said land is well timber'd, and upwards of 5 acres of choice meadow clear'd, and in good order, being sow'd with red clover, Timothy grass, &c. An orchard of 200 choice young apple trees which began to bear last summer, together with 32 English cherry trees, and 60 peach trees; a nursery of several hundred apple trees, being a collection of very good fruit; the soil is good, and well water'd; the house stands close to the great road leading from the back parts of the country to Philadelphia, exactly at the meeting of two of the most frequented roads in the province, viz. Whitemarsh and Deweesses, which renders it a very convenient situation either for a store or tavern. For terms of sale or lease, apply to Edward Scull, living on the premises, or to Nicholas Scull, in Philadelphia. §

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, about two a clock, on the sixth Day of February next, at the house of Richard Hughes, a messuage and plantation, situated in Lower Merion township, beginning at a corner of William Thomas's land; thence south south east 158 perches, to a corner; thence west north-west 102 perches, to a corner; thence north north-west 158 perches, to a corner; and thence by the said William Thomas's land 102 perches, to the place of beginning; containing 100 acres; late the estate of Rees Thomas, taken in execution by SAMUEL MORRIS, Sheriff.

To be SOLD.

A Valuable plantation, and tract of land thereunto belonging, containing about 140 acres, in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, about 6 miles from Philadelphia, between Germantown and the upper York road. There is on said plantation, a large stone house and barn, malt-house, and malt-mill, in good order, and conveniently situated for carrying on the malting business, there being good water by said house, and on other parts of said plantation, a good orchard and a considerable quantity of wood land, and some meadow ground, and more may be made on the same, the whole being in good repair. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may be informed of the terms of sale by applying to Thomas Rose, living on the premises, or John Luckens, miller, living near the same.

‡ 5s. Tbctf.

To be sold, on a ground-rent, or clear of ground-rent, as it may suit the purchaser,

FIVE thirty feet lots of ground, on the north side of Vine-street, extending from the same street northward 140 feet, besides 18 thirty feet lots, on the easterly side of a fifty feet new street, extending from Vine-street aforesaid to a certain run of water, called Coates's Run, formerly Pegg's Run, which 18 lots extend 160 feet deep. For title and terms of sale, enquire of JOHN SAYRE, in Market-street, in the city of Philadelphia, or ANDREW REED, in Trenton. ⊕

ABout six weeks ago was left in Darby, by a strange woman, who said she was going to Maryland (and is supposed to be a pilferer) the following goods in a bundle, viz. two pieces of linen, both containing about 28 yards, two yards of cotton velvet, a smoothing-iron, a large brass skillet, a large cannister, with some tea in it, a good hat, made by Abraham Mitchell, sundry papers of spices, such as mace, cloves and cinnamon, a paper of raisins, some pewter plates, one of which is marked E M, on the bottom, one marked I D, on the bottom, one mark'd R, on the inside of the rim, and on the outside W M. Any person or persons claiming all or any of the said goods, &c. are desired to come and prove their property, pay the charge of this advertisement, and take them away.

I

⊕ WILLIAM DONALDSON.

Mortgages, Wills, Bonds, and other Deeds and Instruments of Writing, drawn by

PAUL ISAAC VOTO,

At his Office, the Corner of Black-horse Alley, in Second-street, Philadelphia.

Tbctf.

To be SOLD by

HANNAH DUBRE,

Living in the Northern-Liberties, next plantation to Capt. Peel's, within two miles and a half of Philadelphia,

A Choice assortment of garden seeds of this year's growth, where merchants and others may be supplied at a very reasonable rate, and may, by applying to John Bissell, living in Third Street, near the Work-house, be informed of the particular sorts and lowest prices. ⊕

RANDLE *and* ALEXANDER MITCHELL,

HAve imported in the ship New Myrtilla, Capt. Budden from London, the following goods, to be sold at the lowest prices, for ready money, or three months credit, at their store in Water-street, near the Tun tavern, between Walnut and Chestnut streets, Rugs, blankets, beaver coating, broad-cloths, green naps, half-thicks, Yorkshire plains, red and white flannels, imbossed serges, swanskin, red and white striped linseys, shaloons, tammies, calimancoes, durants, flower'd russel, everlastings, black and scarlet shag, fine boiled camblets, worsted damasks, worsted caps, men and womens worsted hose, womens cloth cloaks, silk and hair coat and waistcoat buttons, and fine silk and hair twist, quality bindings, Scotch and Manchester gartering, Manchester 6-qr. yard and 3-eights, yard-wide, 7-eights wide, and 3-qr. wide cotton and linen checks, ozenbrigs, bed bunts, variety of calicoes and chints, 6 qr. and ell wide muslins, great variety of cambricks, and flower'd, spotted and plain lawns, silk and cotton romals, flower'd and spotted bandanoes, black china taffeties, black and pink colour'd persians, great variety of ribbons, gauze lace, black lace, white edging, baladine silk, wig cauls, men and womens fine white gloves, mens and womens horse whips, great variety of bobbins and tapes, best London needles and pins, of all kinds, best London pewter, men and womens best black velvet, double and single silk caps, playing cards, looking glasses, pistol cap'd knives, stag, horn, and cuttoes, buckhorn pen-knives, burnt bone knives, buckles and buttons, razors, dandriff, ivory and horn combs, variety of spectacles, jews harps, ink powder, metal and pewter spoons, brass ink pots, compass dials, brass cocks, brass and iron candlesticks, sail needles, knitting needles, writing paper, best verdigrease, and sundry other goods, too tedious to mention. Tbctf.

To be Lett for a Term of Years,

THE IRON-WORS, called DURHAM, with all the woodland, plantation, &c. thereunto belonging, being some of the most convenient and best provided works for the making iron in the province, as they are well supplied with a large quantity of the best sort of ore, wood, water, sand, limestone, and every other necessary: And what renders them still more convenient is, that the ore is so near to the furnace, and the furnace to the forges, that there is not one mile's carting in the whole, and but one mile more from the forges to the landing on the river Delaware, from whence all the iron may be brought down to Philadelphia by water, at a small expence. Enquire of WILLIAM LOGAN, at Stenton, near Germantown, or of ANTHONY MORRIS, in Philadelphia. Tbctf.

[*See the Half-sheet for the other Advertisements.*]

Best possible image.